

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

V. L. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 6, 1910

No. 928

*At your service
"Sir-Anywhere"*

YOU must analyze the parts of our No. 1317 Telephone Set to fully appreciate its superiority. For example, a farm 'phone demands an extra loud gong—you're liable to be quite a piece away when it rings and it's of little use unless you always hear it. The gong we use is made of brass—a big one—and produces fully 50% more noise than any other gong for farm use. The gong posts are mounted directly on the ringer frame so that even the warping of the instrument cannot change the adjustment.

Our Newly Designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set

is also equipped with our new type No. 38 ringer—a very sensitive and efficient ringer operating with only one-third to one-fourth the current required for other ringers in use on farm 'phones. The cabinet, or wooden part of this telephone is the very finest quality and finish of quartered-sawed oak—in point of mere appearance and instrument is an ornament to any wall. Of course this means nothing, unless the service it gives is of the very best; but, consistent with satisfactory service good appearance is always desirable.

THAT'S what a telephone says to every man on whose wall it hangs. It's a good servant—is a telephone—a mighty good servant and always ready and waiting for you the moment you want it. And not only is it there for business, but it stands for pleasure as well. Think what a convenience, —what a deal of comfort—it would be for you in the long, lonesome winter evenings, when the snow is piled mountain-high in every path and road. Or suppose you needed a doctor on one of those evenings—just suppose. Well, if you have a telephone—but you know the story. There's only one way for a story like that to end if your telephone's a good instrument—if it does not get out of order—if it doesn't fail you at the critical moment—in short, if it's a "Northern Electric."
You save a trip to town—a long wait—a never-ending journey back—and—perhaps—a life.
Who knows!

No. 1317 is equipped with our new No. 48-A generator—a generator whose efficiency is greater, and which will ring a greater number of telephones on a longer line than any generator on the market. Thousands of these generators are operating on lines more than 30 miles long with as many as 40 telephones on the same line. Indeed, in one case, on a line approximately 75 miles long, there are 75 sets. While this is, of course, really too great a load, it is of interest as indicating the wonderful strength of this generator. Consider this

And Some Of Its Principal Exclusive Features

such as the fact that the armature is normally short circuited so as to give it complete protection against damage by lightning. The act of turning the crank, automatically connects the generator to the line—and this circuit is again broken as soon as the crank is released. All magnets are made of a special steel so as to insure their retaining their strength indefinitely. Remember this is a five bar generator and fully fifteen per cent. more efficient than any other generator on the market—specially adapted for use on long, heavily loaded rural lines.



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Ask us to send you Bulletin No. 1416, and let it tell you not only all about our telephones for farm use, but also of the steps it is necessary to take in the formation of a rural 'phone company. This book tells how simple it is—how very little money is required and places you in a position where you can go right ahead yourself in your own community



and organize among your own neighbors. After you get the book, if there is other information you want, all you have to do is to ask for it—tell us what you want, and we will supply you with every detail. Why should you not be the man to promote a telephone company in your own neighborhood? Write us today—remember, the story is yours for the asking

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Call it by any name, in any language, it remains the only thing worth striving for. Without it, wealth is a mockery, position a farce, life a burden. Good health is priceless and a joy forever. But how are you going to obtain it? What will place this precious boon in your possession? What will banish your pain, and place you on your feet?—a useful member of society?

As in the past, so in the present, the remedy is at hand, a safe, agreeable efficacious remedy, which cures where more pretentious remedies often fail. Health is

IN YOUR GRASP

if you use Beecham's Pills, the great family remedy, which for sixty years have been a blessing to the ailing in every land. They clear the system of accumulated matter, cleanse the digestive tracts, gently but thoroughly tone the nerves and make them tingle with renewed vigor; renew the blood and make it course with life-giving power. In fact, a new, pain-free existence will be yours

IF YOU USE BEECHAM'S PILLS

SOLD EVERYWHERE

IN BOXES, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS, 10c. and 25c.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

The ancient city of Rome which was for so long the center of world-power, and which is still the seat of vast influence in other respects, is the headquarters of an organization which includes nearly all the countries of the world, and is designed to promote the interests of commerce and of peace. This is the International Institute of Agriculture, which was formed at a convention in June, 1905. A second convention was held in December, 1909, at which delegates from forty-six of the forty-eight adhering countries were present, Canada being represented by the Hon. Arthur Boyer and Archibald Blue.

A part of the aims and purposes of the International Institute of Agriculture is to secure greater uniformity

between the agricultural statistical services of the different countries; greater comparability between the information officially reported by the several countries as to agricultural conditions; and more complete and reliable information as to the conditions and yields of crops throughout the world than is now available.

Market prices of products are influenced by information as to crop conditions. At present, many private and commercial agencies collect data in a practical, honest and effective manner, and freely disseminate such information to the public; but, on the other hand, there are agencies which, from lack of complete information, or from a desire to manipulate prices, circulate false reports, which cause violent fluctuations in values.

As a check against the evils of in-

accurate or misleading reporting, it was decided at the 1909 convention of the institute, to establish a statistical service, which was accordingly started January 1st, 1910. This service sends out reports monthly as to area, condition and production of wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice and cotton. Questions are sent out to the different countries the first of each month, and the tabulated answers are published about the 20th of the same month. Information is only to be supplied by governments adhering to the convention, or under their responsibility, or through their intervention. It is desired that answers as to crop conditions or prospects be expressed in percentages of an average crop.—The terms of the metric system are used in published reports, areas being given in hectares (a hectare is about 2½ acres), and yields

in quintals (a quintal equals 220½ pounds).

As yet, the information contained in the monthly reports is very incomplete, but as the countries continue to fall into line, as they are doing, fuller and more valuable reports will be issued. It is intended that statistics regarding other crops than those mentioned, and also those relating to live stock, may be included in later reports. A yearbook, summarizing the information received monthly, will be published at the proper time.

It will come as a surprise to most to know that the forty-eight countries affiliated with the international institute embrace 98 per cent. of the population and 95 per cent. of the area of the world.

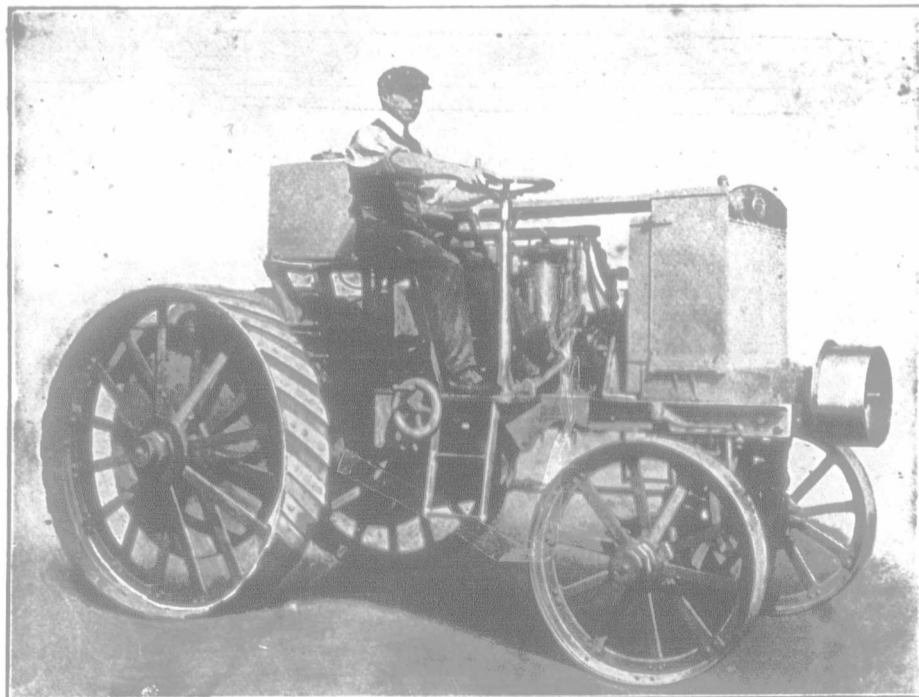
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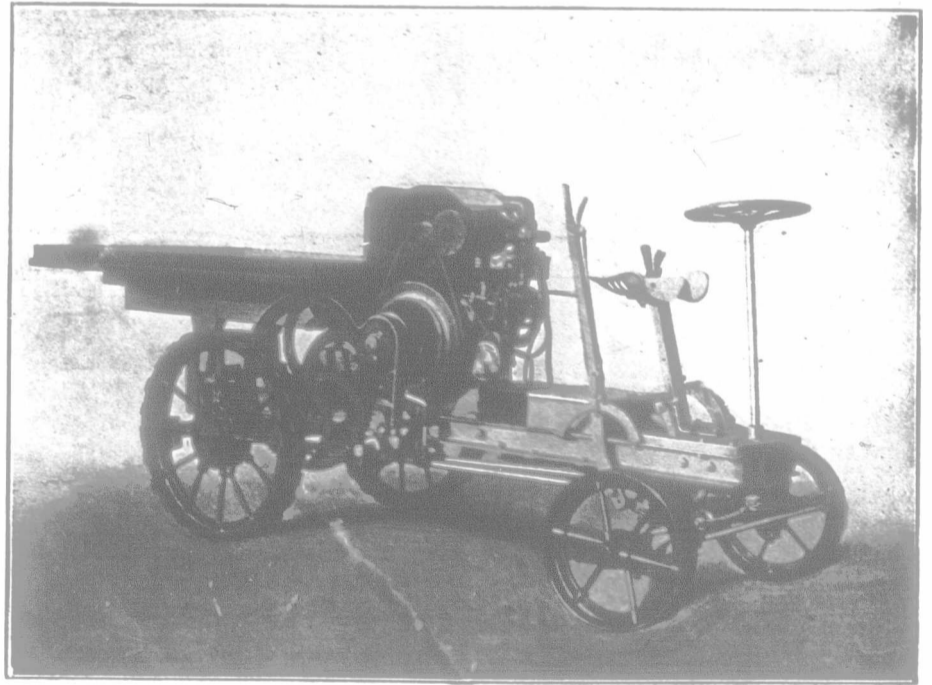
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GUARANTEED OF BEST
BRITISH MANUFACTURE

AWARDED 15 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS



No. 1, designed for large farms; will plow 15 to 20 acres per day; pull three binders, mowers or seeders; haul 12 tons on the road. Four-cylinder engine, fitted with three speeds—2½, 3½ and 7 miles per hour—forward and reverse. Self-starting magneto ignition; fitted with steel cable for grubbing and road-making; carries fuel and water for one day's work. Extension wheels for soft ground. Made in two sizes, 22 h.-p., and No. 2, 14 h.-p.



No. 4, 2½ h.-p.—Handiest and cheapest machine on the market. Designed for small farms. Will plow two acres per day. Only one man required, who operates his plow from driving seat. Will pull a mower, harrow or disc, etc. Will haul 1½ to 2 tons on the road. Carries a saw bench, grinder or pump, etc., which it operates where required. One air-cooled cylinder, fitted with three speeds: 2½, 3½ and 7 miles per hour; forward and reverse.

No. 3, 6 h.-p.—A larger size of the above, fitted with 2 water-cooled cylinders and three speeds. Has three plows, operated from driver's seat, as in No. 4, and will pull one eight-foot binder and drive a small thresher. Carries fuel and water for a day's work, and drives small machines, same as No. 4.

All our machines are fitted with self-starting magnetoes, and require no batteries, repairs and spares at depot.

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Penny Wise and Pound Foolish

Some folks buy separators from the "mail order" house and others from a peddler. In either case they acquire expensive experience which has been bought and paid for by others who have thought to save money on first cost, only to find that they received even less value than they paid for, and that the last cost would have bought the standard De Laval Separator with life-long satisfaction in its use.

An attempt to get repairs for or expert attention to the "mail order" or "peddler" separator is a liberal education and in hundreds of instances has fathered the wish that the original investment had been in the

NEW IMPROVED

De Laval Separator

Ask for catalog and name of nearest agent

The DELAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Montreal WINNIPEG Vancouver

Farms for Sale

BY PHILP & BEATON
WHITEVALE, ONT.

120 acres, Whitby Township, Ontario County, 2 miles from Brooklyn, G. T. R., where are post office, churches, market, bank, etc.; 1½ miles from public school; 33 miles from Toronto; good clay loam; good frame house of 7 rooms; bank barn, with good stabling and all other necessary buildings; good wells, cistern and never-failing spring; good fences; one acre of good orchard. This farm has been the home of the owner, Mr. David Burns, for over 30 years, and the land is clean and in a high state of cultivation. Price, \$8,000; \$1,500 down.

140 acres, Pickering Township, Ontario County; half mile from village, post office, school, churches, etc.; 3 miles from railway station and continuation school; rich clay loam, clean and in high state of cultivation; good fences and water supply—windmill; splendid two-storey brick house of ten rooms, bath room, furnace, etc.; fine bank barn, 42 x 85, 9 feet stone foundation, with good stabling; silo, piggery, driving house and all other necessary buildings; house erected in 1907, barn in 1902; good orchard of 3 acres, 25 years planted. Price, \$12,600; \$4,000 down.

150 acres, Markham Township, York County; rich clay loam, clean, underdrained, in high state of cultivation; good buildings, including brick house and bank barn, furnace, silo, etc.; good fences, splendid hedge along front of farm; plantation of 2 acres of black walnuts; 1½ miles from Locust Hill, C. P. R.; 1 mile from creamery and church; school across the road; 3 miles from high school, churches, banks, etc., at Markham, G. T. R.; 20 miles from Toronto; good orchard and water supply windmill. Price, \$13,500; \$4,000 down.

225 acres, Markham Township, County of York, being Kinneller Stock Farm, the property of Mr. John Isaac, the well known stock breeder and importer; 1½ miles from Markham Village, G. T. R., where are good public and high schools, churches, banks, mills, etc.; 2½ miles from creamery at Locust Hill, C. P. R.; 21 miles from Toronto; rich clay loam, clean, in good state of cultivation, and mostly underdrained; 4 good wells, two of which are equipped with windmills; cisterns; well fenced; one acre of bearing orchard, 20 years planted, best varieties; splendid brick house, containing 11 rooms; large bank barn, with basement stabling for 9 horses and 40 cattle, root cellar and box stalls; silo and all other necessary buildings, in excellent repair. Price, \$20,250; \$7,000 down.

We have a number of good farms, from 50 to 275 acres in extent for sale in the counties of York and Ontario. Send for descriptive list.

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REAL ESTATE BROKERS

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The Full Percentage of Cream

Getting the full percentage of cream from milk depends as much upon the oil used to lubricate the separator as upon the separator itself. Gummy oil will cut the fine bearings of your machine, spoil its balance and waste good cream in the skim-milk pail.



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ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

WE CALL

Robin Hood Flour "The Flour that is Different"

We must stand ready to prove it and also prove that the difference is so marked, so *worth while*, that you will feel this is the flour you ought to use.

That is exactly where we do stand.

We ask you to take no risk. Buy a bag of ROBIN HOOD and give it two fair trials. If it does not prove perfectly satisfactory, so satisfactory that you, too,

say, "It is really the flour that is different," you may take it to your grocer and he will give you back your money.

Will you make the trial on your *next* flour order?

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

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No. 928

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EDITORIAL

Better Fruit Packing

Realizing that fruit must be properly packed before it can be marketed to advantage the progressive horticultural department in British Columbia are meeting the situation by offering prizes for fruit packing. The competitors will comprise those who have been trained in packing schools conducted last winter, and those standing seventy-five per cent. or better in general proficiency will be given a fruit packer's certificate in addition to prize money won at the contest.

British Columbia seems bent on developing into a fruit producing province that depends on quality to build up and maintain a reputation. Stringent measures have been adopted to keep down insect and fungous troubles, and now practical steps are being taken to have the fruit from clean orchards presented to the purchaser in the best possible condition. This is the kind of work that counts.

Duty of Exhibitors

Exhibitors at agricultural exhibitions are in a position to do much that will maintain a high standard in regard to the placing of ribbons. Nothing is more to be deplored in a show-ring than to see an inferior animal walk off with the first award. Western Canada fairs have not become notorious for crookedness in the ring, but now and then there are whisperings that indicate all was not on the square. In the main, however, honorable judges have been employed, and even though one or more exhibitors were disappointed it was agreed that the judge did what he felt was right. In such cases there is little room for complaint unless the judge is very incom-

petent. Moreover, there generally is room for difference of opinion.

Managing directors should guard against incompetency. However, when gross crookedness is in evidence honest breeders should not be slow to expose the wrong. There should be no such thing as foregone conclusions that certain breeders will carry off the chief honors at a given show. The same individual or firm may have superior animals year after year but others should stand on the same footing when ribbons are being placed.

The clean show, where animals win on their merits, is the only one worth patronizing. Keep Western shows clean.

Agriculture at Fairs

A brief review of the prize lists prepared by exhibitions and summer fairs reveals the fact that the management of these important functions are realizing that the cash offered for purely agricultural features should be a big proportion of the total prize money. Where hundreds of dollars were spent a few years ago thousands are spent now. Not only have the number of prize awards in each section and the cash allowance for each prize been increased but also new sections are added from year to year. Offerings in a single class of horses at big shows frequently total one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars, besides specials; in cattle the prize money in important classes also runs close to two hundred dollars in addition to specials. At Winnipeg over three hundred dollars are hung up for wheat prizes in one section, where a few years ago the total offered for competition in all grain classes did not total over half that amount.

At the smaller local fairs held under the auspices of agricultural societies, also, there is a creditable change in the attitude of the directors toward distinctly agricultural features. Many dollars that formerly went to horse races now encourage agriculture in a more practical form. Judging competitions and other details that interest and instruct the younger element are given a place.

Such changes in prize lists are only in keeping with the powers of the agricultural industry in this century.

Cause of Higher Living Expenses

During the past few years the rapid increases in the actual cost of living have been forcibly impressed on the people of all countries. Various economic authorities and others who would like to have themselves classed as such have offered explanations as to the reasons for so much greater expense in keeping an ordinary family going now than was required one or two decades ago. On another page

of this issue will be found a summary of the chief causes as arrived at by a select committee of the United States Senate after what is claimed to have been a thorough investigation.

Although this report contains much that is patent to the ordinary individual it is worth studying. Every farmer realizes that the actual cost of production has increased during the last twenty years. Many also know full well that reduced fertility of their acres has resulted in a lower average production. This latter is one factor that agriculturists should make an attempt to remedy. There must needs be expenditure for fertilization, but the sooner steps are taken to avoid soil depletion the easier it is to keep up the crop-producing power of that soil.

However, all who have studied the situation, particularly in towns and cities and in prosperous rural districts, realize that the "higher standard of living" has been a great big factor in the real cost per person per annum to supply requirements. We live in a different age from that of only a few years ago. Dainties—yes, luxuries—must be had in many homes. And if the individual can afford it who is going to object?

Registering Grain Varieties

With the issue of seed catalogues each year comes the introduction of new varieties of grains, potatoes and divers other products grown by farmers. When it is considered that many of these so-called introductions are nothing but standard varieties under a new name, it should not be out of the question to demand that the individual or the firm making the introduction shall be required to register the same, giving full particulars as to origin and characteristics. Present advancement in agriculture demands that as much attention be paid to farm plants as to farm animals. Importers and home breeders must register purebreds of the different breeds. The purchaser is given every opportunity to ascertain particulars regarding what he buys. The same conditions should apply to oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, etc.

How often have farmers and gardeners been induced to pay fabulous prices for a small lot of potatoes that after a season or two were found to be simply Early Rose, Elephant, or some standard variety that could have been purchased at an ordinary price per bag! The same may be said of oats. Note how many varieties are on sale that resemble Banner or Abundance sufficiently to warrant a person in calling them by one or other of those names! In wheats it is only necessary to refer to the prominence given to Alaska wheat a year or two ago.

The prevalence of these fake introductions

points to a need for protective measures being taken. Why not have the introducer register his variety, giving details as to origin, where grown for five or six years with yields under certain conditions for each year, detailed characteristics of plant and product, particulars as to time required to mature and other details that should be known before the new sort is offered at staggering prices?

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 3

I HEAR OF CONVENIENCES ON THE FARM

"I have a windmill on the well up the lane and now have dandy, good water in the house, barn and hog pen, simply by turning a tap." This was the news a young chap conveyed to me the other day. The speaker was married less than a year ago and had taken over his father's farm. I am a particular friend of his father, and years ago advised him to do what his son did within a few months after assuming control of operations on the old place. It was an easy proposition, as far as providing water supply for all the buildings was concerned; but it meant the expenditure of some energy in digging the ditch and also, what was more objectionable, the paying out of a few dollars for windmill, piping and fittings. Now the father is not afraid of work—never was, but he seemed to consider that the old well and a shaky pump had accommodated his father and it could accommodate him. It was a means of getting the water where it was needed. If he had been afraid of work he would have objected to spending so much time every summer shaking the pump handle in a blistering sun. He was in a position, financially, fifteen years ago or more to install facilities as good as those now put in. If he had opened his purse, about three months of summer weather would have satisfied him that the outlay was worth while.

In my opinion there are few districts in Western Canada, particularly in the older settled parts, where many farmers do not neglect to provide reasonable conveniences. They forget that time is money, and prefer to keep their money in pocket or bank; they toil away in the old style and then pronounce farming a drudgery; they talk so loudly of the undesirable features of farming that their sons and daughters leave the soil for positions in the city.

My advice is: Do as this son has done. Spend a few dollars in providing a water supply that is as handy for the housewife as it is for stock, and make both as convenient as existing conditions render possible. Then there are dozens of other conveniences that can be provided. They cannot all be put in at once, but the intelligent man who studies his soil and practices thoroughness generally stands a few dollars to the good each year. The conveniences can be provided in the order of urgency. In a few years he will have a home that he is proud of—there will be no tendency on the part of members of the family to run away to a city job.

"AIRCHIE McCLURE."

The Cost of Living

The majority report of a special committee of the United States Senate appointed to investigate the causes of the increase in the cost of living in 1910, over the cost in 1890, has been published. A minority report differing in many details is expected.

Among the causes enumerated as contributing largely to the great advance in prices of staple products are the following:

- Increased cost of production of farm products by reason of higher land values and higher wages.
- Increased demand for farm products and food.
- Shifting of population from food-producing to food-consuming occupations and localities.
- Immigration to food-consuming localities.
- Reduced fertility of land, resulting in lower average production or increased expenditures for fertilization.
- Increased banking facilities in agricultural

localities, which enable the farmers to hold their crops and market them to the best advantage. (It was found that this not only steadied prices but had a tendency to increase them).

Reduced supply convenient to transportation facilities of such commodities as timber.

Cold storage plants which result in preventing extreme fluctuations of prices of certain commodities with the seasons, but by enabling the wholesalers to buy and sell to the best possible advantage tend to advance the prices.

Advanced cost of distribution.

Organizations of producers or of dealers.

Advertising.

Increased money supply.

Over-capitalization.

Higher standard of living.

These conclusions were arrived at after a careful investigation into conditions connected with 257 commodities. General wholesale prices advanced 14.5 per cent. The percentage increase in important classes was: Farm products, 39.8; food, etc., 19.7; lumber and building materials, 19.6; miscellaneous commodities, 14.7; cloths and clothing, 12.0; fuel and lighting, 6.9; house furnishing goods, 5.3; metals and implements, 3.6. A decline was shown for drugs and chemicals amounting to 2.9 per cent.

Dealing with increased cost of food products the report says: "The supply of government available land for general farming has been materially reduced and the ranges are being rapidly cut up into homes for settlers. The cost of producing live stock has materially increased with the disappearance of the range, which necessitates producing cattle on tame pastures and high-priced lands."

Labor difficulties are discussed and it is stated that wages have not advanced as rapidly as have prices. Regarding the tariff the report says that it was no material factor in causing an advance in prices during the past decade.

HORSE

Observations on Horse Subjects

A few weeks ago whilst reclining on the doorstep of a grocery store in a local option town in Manitoba, waiting for a train on which to get some place where we could change our cash for hotel accommodation, there came down the street, around the corner and up to the livery stable, something that sure was a sight for the gods. A native vouchsafed the information that it was So-and-So's "stud horse," so we strolled over to the livery to size the brute up. The man in charge said he was a Percheron and the route bills gave the added information that he was the "celebrated Percheron stallion —." He was a ewe-necked, flat-ribbed, rough-legged brute, unregistered, fairly well filled for heavy draft work, but for the important business of perpetuating the species, absolutely without a draft quality that would warrant anyone with enough common sense to come inside when it rained in using him to foal their mares. However, as we thus cogitated a farmer drove up with a good-sized, chunky mare showing Clyde descent, and business at the "night stand" soon opened. This farmer's excuse for using such a delapidated specimen of "equinity" was that none of the purebred stallions in the district could get his mare in foal and he was giving her a trial with this brute to see if she could be brought into breeding again. Inquiry elicited the information that the mare was 9 years old and had raised three colts. For the past two years she had been bred to registered stallions without being foaled, so this year the owner was breeding her to this "celebrated stud horse" in the hope that he might break the run of bad luck. From the number coming to this animal it looked as if a lot of mares in the neighborhood required something to change their luck. We would rather think that than believe that the owners of said mares had not sufficient intelligence to know they would never get colts worth more than horse meat prices from such matings as this. As we remarked once before "there is need in this

country for the more rigid inspection of stallions and the suppression of such enterprise as the owners of the "stud horse" in question was engaging in. Without registration laws as rigid and clear-cut as some on the statute books of states to the south, our horse breeders have succeeded in producing grade draft horses that in size, quality and general excellence are superior to anything found in America, but there always will be some who will persist in breeding to anything that is cheap, and these kind need to be prevented from indulging their vice for what they get from scrub breeding merely lowers the average excellence of all the horses in the country. If they won't quit breeding to such brutes, make them. That is our theory; make it as hard as possible for good-for-nothing "entire" horses traveling publicly.

* * *

Barrenness results usually from an abnormal condition of the genital organs, from the presence in these organs of the germs of contagious abortion, from acid secretions, from retention of the afterbirth, diseased condition of the womb, or from advancing age. Luck does not figure one iota. If the mare is healthy and her organs normal she will produce foals, if the stallion she is mated to has power to reproduce. If a stallion is foaling a high percentage of the mares he is mated to the owner of any female bred to him, especially if she be bred two years in succession without being foaled, has reason to suspect that the mare is at fault and he should have her examined by a competent veterinarian. Many of the conditions that prevent impregnation may be remedied; none that we know of can be removed by breeding to a scrub stallion with the idea of changing the luck. It is time such hallucinations ceased to be indulged by mare owners. As Johnstone says in his Horse Book: "There is no hocus pocus to be invoked when mares are to be got with foal." Believe it, there isn't.

EQUITANT.

The International Horse Show

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

The fourth International Horse Show was the most splendid of the series at Olympia, London. Fully £10,000 was spent on decorations. The roof of the hall was a delicate sky blue, and the walls were beautifully flower decked. A beautiful terrace ran the full length of the hall. At one end was a grand representation of Lowther Castle, with a fine green lawn in front. The arena itself was a mass of banked-up blooms.

The horse show was instituted to encourage to develop good horse breeding. How well it has done this is evidenced by the fact that each year the task of the judges becomes more difficult. The multitude of classes has developed to a bewildering array, and space will not allow of a detailed list of winners.

Perhaps the greatest interest of all was excited by the judging matches between army officers of different nations. For the King Edward Cup teams were entered from England, France and Belgium. The Belgians won, with France second and England third. In another competition for jumping in pairs the competition were finally placed in the following order: France, Belgium, United States, with Canada and England equal for fourth and fifth places. The Canadian competitors were: Messrs. Crow & Murray, of Toronto.

The supreme driving event of the show is the "Marathon" for the gold challenge cup offered for best four-in-hand over the course from Bushey Park to Olympia. Ten teams turned out—the pick of all the driving horses. Alfred Vanderbilt's four greys won the cup. E. H. Brown's chestnuts were placed reserve. The distance is 10½ miles, and Mr. Vanderbilt's time was 40 minutes. As he won the cup last year it now becomes his property.

The last day of the show is Cup Day, when the winners of various events come into competition for champion honors. The Montreal Cup, for championship of single harness horses, 14-16.2 hands, was taken by Judge Moore's "Flourish," bred by Sir Gilbert Greenall, of Warrington. The Philadelphia Cup for a similar class, but over

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15.2 hands, went after close competition to the fine dark chestnut Riot, shown by Paul Hoffman. Walter Winans took the Vienna Trotting Cup with his Bonnie View. There are two Toronto cups for best qualified hunters. The first fell to David Grey, shown by Mr. Weatherby, and the second to Major Beddington's Bag o' Tricks. The Brussels Cup, for best pair of harness horses, 14-15 hands, brought a close contest. Walter Winans was the winner. The same exhibitor also took the Louisville Cup for a similar class over 15 hands. It was some consolation to British officers that the Daily Mail Cup for jumping should be awarded to a Britisher—Lieut. Brook. Though beaten in his class, unfairly many thought, the famous hunter, Broadwood, owned by Simpson-Hinchcliffe took the Tattersall Cup for best hunter.

The horse show has fully proved the Hackney's right to be called the finest harness horse in the world, for all harness work requiring show and dash. The trotter may excel in speed and some of the continental horses in grace, but in actual competition the Hackneys took most of the prizes. Judge Moore, Walter Winans, Miss Ella Ross, John Kerr were all prominent winners. A gratifying feature was that Judge Moore's successes for the United States were with horses bred in England.

ARMY HORSE SUPPLY

On that much discussed subject, the supply of army horses, the Hunters' Improvement Society has been making investigation. The report which has been issued calls attention to the deficiency of supply, and the claim is made that the army authorities could encourage the breeding of suitable horses, but its present policy does not do so. Army horses are said to be bought at a price that gives no profit to the breeder, and may even involve a loss.

The report suggests that the government should buy horses younger, and give the same price they now pay for four-year-old horses.

In such a case the breeder would not be out of pocket. In the end the question will solve itself if the government will pay a price yielding a decent profit—the old problem of supply and demand in a new place.

ROYAL COUNTIES SHOW

This year's show—the Jubilee—of the Royal Counties Society was held at the famous old city of Winchester, and was one of the largest in the society's history. Cattle and sheep were especially strong classes, and horses were fairly good in numbers. Sir E. Stern took the male championship for Shires with his Danesfield Stonewall, and the female honors went to the well known Dunsmore Chessie, shown by Sir W. Greenwell.

Shorthorns were good on the whole. The male honors fell to the five-year-old bull, J. D. Willis' "Alnwick Favorite" and the female breed championship to the unbeaten "Sherborne Fairy." Aberdeen-Angus were good. The gold medal came easily to Sir G. A. Cooper's grand bull "Black-for-Ever of Ballindalloch." In Jerseys, competition was very keen and Lord Rothschild was the most prominent winner. Some good Guernseys were shown, and honors were shared by several breeders.

Amongst sheep, Hampshire Downs were most strongly represented. Mr. Flower took both championships. Southdowns were excellent, F. H. Jennings and Sir J. Colman took the leading honors. Pig classes were not so large—as has been the case at several recent shows. The Berkshire breed championship fell to a fine sow shown by L. Currie. In Tamworths, R. Ibbotson took both first prizes.

SHOW AT SHREWSBURY.

There was a large increase in entries for this year's show at Shrewsbury, of the Shropshire Agricultural Society. Ideal weather brought a large public patronage. The Shire gold medal went to a famous mare, "Lilleschall Moss Rose," owned by the Duke of Sutherland.

The principal Shorthorn honor was awarded to the well-known roan bull "Good Friday," shown by F. Miller. Shropshire sheep were numerous and of high quality. The challenge cup for best ram was taken by a grand animal owned by T. S. Mirton.

LETTER TO THE KING.

Prof. Long has an open letter to the King, in the British press, on "British Agriculture." The professor states that small farms are increasing, and that it is imperative that some provision should be made for the education of the children of the tenants if we are to continue to work out our destiny on progressive lines. We have too long neglected agriculturists and their workmen. About 170,000 emigrants left their native land for America alone in 1908—a large proportion were compelled to emigrate because land was unobtainable at home.

We need these men. We have twelve and three-quarter million acres of heath and mountain land used for grazing or for sport, a large proportion of which could be tilled successfully. Other countries have accomplished this. There are, however, difficulties in the way. The owners of the soil are in many instances opposed to those forms of change which they believe would endanger their position, their influence, and their hereditary rights.

LAND FOR SMALL HOLDINGS.

According to a report of the board of agriculture 60,889 acres of land has been acquired, or is under agreement to acquire, in England and Wales for small holdings. Of this land, 38,126 acres is in possession of various county councils, and 36,845 has been let to 2,793 individuals, and 28 acres sold to two small holders.



THE GIRLS CAN HANDLE THE COLT

Over 20,000 acres have been let by landowners to small holders, largely through the efforts of the county councils.

The number of applications for small holdings up to December 31, was 26,883, and the land applied for was 437,124 acres. This shows how widespread is the desire of the people to acquire the use of land. Very few applicants desire to purchase land—almost all wish to lease.

The commissioners strongly advise the county councils to do everything in their power to promote co-operative methods amongst small holders—as co-operation is the most important factor for success. They also believe that the small holders will be in a better position, both financially and socially, than they were before the passing of the act.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Hot, sultry weather and thunderstorms have been general all over the country, and in the south have been accompanied by heavy rains. Grass has been laid flat in many places, and some damage done to the growing root crops. The weather has been excellent for growth, and the country as a whole presents a good appearance.

Haying has begun in some sections, and will soon be general. The hay crop is fairly heavy. Wheat is looking well, and barley promises to be a good crop. The reports on oats are somewhat conflicting—with much complaint of unusual weediness. Potatoes have made healthy progress, but mangels are far from satisfactory.

F. DEWHIRST.

STOCK

Successful Lambing Season

Alberta sheepmen are much elated at the success of the lambing season throughout the province, as the percentage of lambs brought through has been phenomenally high. Following probably the best winter in the history of sheep ranching in the province with practically no losses, the sheepmen are in a particularly enviable position. The warm, dry spring has added to favorable conditions and the young animals have now attained an age that places them almost immune from climatic conditions. Sheep thrive well even through dry seasons, and it is quite evident that the western sheep rancher is going to receive brilliant returns this season.

Stock Brought West

A shipment of 52 head of purebred live stock recently came West from Ontario under the auspices of the live stock associations. It comprised 11 head of Ayrshires, 11 Jerseys, 1 Holstein, and 3 Shorthorns; 1 Percheron, 1 Standard-bred, 2 Shires, 9 Clydesdales; 6 Berkshires, 1 Yorkshire, 3 Southdowns and 3 Shropshires. Of these, 20 head came to Manitoba, 11 to Saskatchewan, 8 to Alberta and 13 to British Columbia. The stock was forwarded in two long palace cars and three short ones. More stock has been brought out by the associations this spring than for two or three years past. A singular fact is the unusually large proportion of females, apparently indicating that breeders in the West are buying foundation stock for purebred studs, herds and flocks. Out of 26 cattle, only 7 were bulls, while 5 out of 13 equines were stallions.

Effect of Live Stock on Soil Fertility

The effect of live stock on the fertility of the soil needs no demonstration. It is well known to every intelligent farmer. Up to the present time, at least, no system of agriculture has been permanently profitable without the use of domestic animals as a means of maintaining the productiveness of the soil.

The history of agriculture in North America amply demonstrates that the maintenance of soil fertility depends absolutely upon live stock, that land cannot be farmed for any length of time and profitable returns derived therefrom unless there is returned to the soil in the form of animal manures some portion of the plant food drawn from it by the production of grain crops. Manures return directly a large portion of the fertility extracted from the soil by cereals. But the keeping of live stock and the production of such fodder and pasture crops as are required for their sustenance has a more important effect even than the application of manures.

A few weeks ago the writer took a run through Southern Manitoba with the object of examining and comparing the farming systems followed in what is probably the oldest settled section of the Canadian West. The soil in parts of Southern Manitoba is rather "light." Originally, it was an excellent wheat soil. In seasons of ample precipitation it is still a heavy producer of this cereal. But in dry seasons, in seasons like the present one in early June, it is far from being what could be considered an ideal wheat soil. The hot, dry winds of the south, were sucking from it the moisture that should have gone for the sustenance of the crop. The sand particles were drifting before the wind, cutting off the wheat blades and piling up on the lee side of fences and scrubs. The crops in some places were not showing evidence of making what could be termed bumper returns.

This condition was common. But here and there we came across examples of another kind of farming; came across men who were adapting their methods to the changed conditions which the exhaustion of the organic matter in the soil through constant wheat growing now renders imperative. In one district there is a farm

that stands as a demonstration of what can be done and must be done to make farming a permanently profitable business. This farm lay in a belt of light soil. About it were thousands of acres sown to wheat which already in the early days of June were showing the effects of lack of moisture and the drifting of the soil. The wheat looked patchy and sick. Farmers were lamenting the "drought," although the country had been only three weeks without rain, and predicting, according to the degree of their pessimism, anything from a crop failure to a 25 per cent. reduction on acreage yields. This one farm didn't seem to be effected as the others were. The grain looked greener and stronger and was growing despite the terrific heat and scorching winds, while grain on other farms was actually going back. It was a case of one man adapting his methods to conditions, and his neighbors refusing to depart from the ways they had followed ever since the first sod was turned.

This farmer was a producer of live stock and the crops required for the feeding and pasturing of farm animals. He seeded his fields regularly to grasses, cut one crop of hay, pastured one season and then plowed the land again for grain. He raised green crops for winter feeding and manured a certain area each season. The effect was outstandingly apparent. The soil had "binding" material in it. The light, sandy particles drifting across his neighbors' fields and cutting off their crops was "bound" by the roots and decaying vegetable matter. This matter, too, held the moisture so securely that neither heat nor wind was robbing the crops of the first essential to abundant growth.

No better example could be found of the value of live stock to the grain farmer. This man had less land in grain than some of his neighbors had; less than half what some of them had, but he stood to reap a crop undiminished in yield by the untoward weather conditions, while his neighbors were expressing fears of being able to harvest enough to pay expenses.

Live stock and the raising of crop for feeding live stock is the only means by which grain growing can be made a permanently profitable industry. More are learning to believe this and practice this line of farming, but there are thousands of acres of farm land in Western Canada that will either have to be abandoned, as thousands of farms were abandoned in the Eastern States, or else the owners of them change their methods. Live stock raising is the only salvation for the farmer in the older settled sections of this country, and live stock raising of itself alone, irrespective of the effect such

industry has on the upkeep and productive capacity of the soil, is a profitable line to be engaged in. World-wide conditions in live stock were never more promising than at present for the continuation of a high level of values.

* * *

Little pigs may be kept from danger of crushing by the mother by having a fender made of a scantling, rail or pole, securely fastened, say eight inches from the wall, and the same distance from the floor. The pigs will quickly learn the protection afforded by this device when the sow lies down. Some breeders advocate a farrowing pen not large enough for the sow to turn around in, and with walls open eight inches from the floor so the pigs may run in and out. A pen of this sort may be made by confining the sow at one end of her regular pen with boards so nailed that she will be unable to turn around.—From Coburn's *Swine in America*.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

July 13.—*What has been your experience in handling a flax crop? How can it be cut and threshed? Have you any advice to offer as to the best stage of maturity for harvesting this crop?*

July 20.—*How much per pound, live weight, did it cost you last year to produce pork, a year in this case being from July 1, 1909, to July 1, 1910? At the going prices for hogs what profit is there in*

the business? Are you going in more extensively for hog raising? If not, why not?

July 27.—*Describe what you consider a satisfactory poultry house for a farm flock of from 50 to 100 birds. Explain how this building is ventilated, how roosts and nests are arranged, what conveniences there are for feeding or handling the birds; in short, everything a farmer building a poultry house would like to know.*

August 3.—*What suggestions have you to offer regarding treatment of cropped fields after the harvest is removed? How can weed seeds best be induced to germinate, and also how can provision for conserving soil moisture be made?*

Cutting and Curing Hay

Haymaking is gradually receiving more attention at the hands of farmers in the Canadian West. Years ago prairie grass was cut when time permitted without regard to maturity of the grass and consequent quality of the hay. However, rapid settlement in many districts has put former hay areas under crop, and it is necessary to grow cultivated grasses and have a hay crop on the farm. With this change has come a tendency to study haymaking. An attempt is made to cut grasses or clovers when they are in such stage that the maximum feed is contained in the crop without it becoming hard and woody because of maturing fibre.

The following letters give some idea of what is being done by those who consider themselves haymakers. Much remains to be said. Awards are made in the order in which the letters appear. The letter given second prize contains interesting points regarding stacking.

Cuts Early and Coils

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Years ago when I went to the prairie and cut what hay I wanted at little or no expense I did not pay much attention to quality. In order to avoid unnecessary trouble in curing it I waited until summer was fairly well advanced so that I would run little risk of getting it wet between cutting and stacking. But things have changed. The land all around one for miles is taken up, and I am obliged to grow hay on my farm. Timothy and Western rye have formed my chief hay crop for five or six years. I tried red clover and for a couple of times found it a failure, but now have a nice crop of this valuable legume and conclude that the failure was due to lack of thoroughness in preparing the soil and close pasturing in the fall. I also am trying alfalfa, and judging from present appearances will have success.

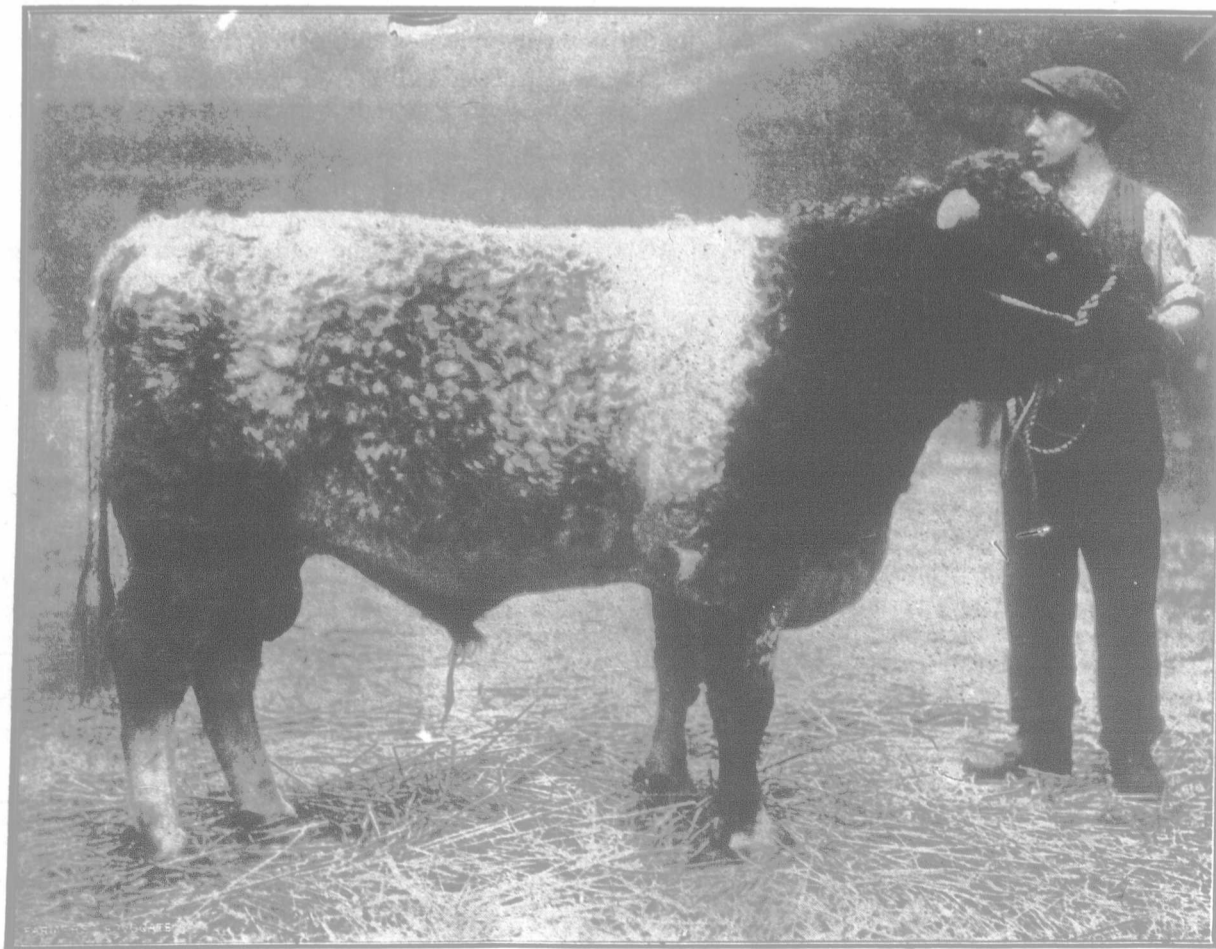
Timothy hay to be in best condition for horses should be cut before it has become woody. Many farmers leave this grass until it becomes so mature that it is little better than straw. I always try to cut it when the blossoms are on. If it can be cut before the bloom is too far advanced so much the better, as far as palatability is concerned, but in a moist season it does not hurt to let it stand a while. Western rye grass, however, must be cut before it is far advanced, or it becomes actually wiry.

In curing grasses and clovers I always try to pick fine weather. The mower is started just as soon as the dew is gone in the morning, but there is little cause for delay on this score. As a general rule, I cut in the forenoon only what can be put into "cocks" or "coils" in the afternoon and evening. This seems like extra work, but it makes better hay. If the crop is real heavy, a tedder can be used to scatter the swath and make it ready for the coil more quickly.

In hauling in many hands make light work. For the most part mine goes into the mow. With two men in the field to fork on and two wagons going, a man and a boy with a hay fork can keep things pretty clear at the stable.

On one or two occasions wet weather or rush of work caused me to neglect the timothy until it was rather mature. I then resorted to the use of the grain binder putting it up in small sheaves and stooking it. This was quite satisfactory, but I prefer the coil cured hay cut earlier in the season.

"MANITOBA."



SHORTHORN BULL, SHENLEY ADONIS

This yearling bull was first in Birmingham and has been bought by Sir Wm. Van Home at \$3,575

How to Stack Hay

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There is no hard and fast rule by which to make hay. One is obliged to be governed by weather conditions, the help that one commands and the varieties of grass or clover that are in his meadows. All this must be taken into consideration together with the amount of other work that the farmer is trying to accomplish in the season. It is necessary to get the grass down and the hay up in the least possible time at the least possible expense.

My experience in recent years has been with beaver meadows. I usually wait until about August 22, before commencing. By this time in this locality the weather is settled and when I once start I hay in earnest.

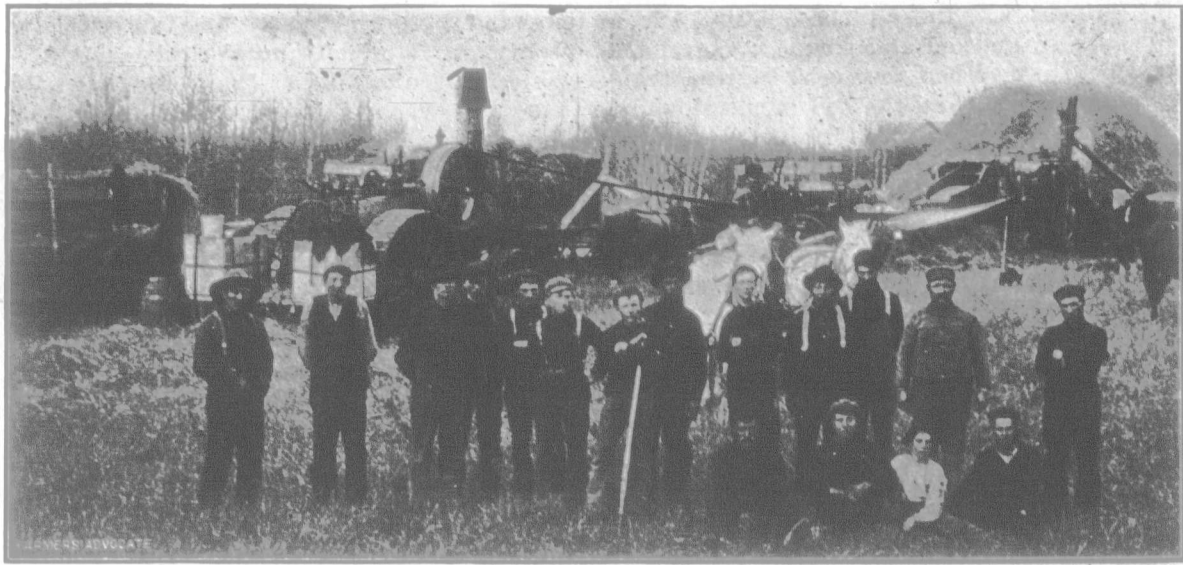
I never stack when there is the least bit of foreign moisture upon the hay, either dew or rain. This will result in mould. Hay may be stacked quite green if it is free from foreign moisture. So don't rush out in the morning.

I use a stacker of my own devising, the like of which I have not seen. I verily believe that I can by the use of it stack more hay with the same help than can be put up with stackers of other make.

This stacker is made on the inclined plane plan. To build one procure two pieces 4 x 6 inches, 22 feet long, tenanted in each seven 2 x 4 inch pieces, one 2 feet, one 4 feet, one 6 feet, one 8 feet, one 10 feet, one 12 feet, one 14 feet long. Spike on these a 2 x 6 inch piece 40 feet long. Set the 4 x 6 inch skids or runners nine feet apart. The whole frame of the stacker will be nine feet wide. Brace the frame well. Pieces 1 x 6 inches are strong enough for braces. Now spike on seven 2 x 4 inch pieces 12 feet long across the 2 x 6 about 3 1/2 feet apart or until you are thirty feet up the 2 x 6 inch pieces. Next cover this whole surface 12 feet wide with 1 x 6 inch, leaving 4 inch cracks or spaces between boards. Tie and BRACE the ends of the 2 x 6 inch pieces, which are in the air. Brace well each of the long 2 x 6 to the long upright pieces. Make a sort of hinged door or approach upon the lower end of the incline four feet wide and as long as the incline is wide. This is so that you may lift it up and swing it over on the main incline out of the way in moving from one stack to another and get it well at the lower edge lie flat on the ground. Fasten a four-horse evener to the machine right under this door or approach. They will not be in the way when the stacker is in use. They are used to hitch to in moving the machine. Now fasten two pulleys to the cross-tie at the end of the 2 x 6 pieces in the air. Near the corner of each drive a stake in the ground four feet from the end of the approach, one on each side. To these fasten each a swivel pulley. Now get a 3/4-inch rope 200 feet long, bring it through to the two top pulleys to the centre of the rope, bring each end of rope through pulley on same side of rope end. Pull down center of the rope to and over the approach and to nine feet beyond. Drive two small stakes in the ground nine feet from the approach and eight feet apart. Notch the stakes so they will not let the rope slip off. Drive them nearly to the surface of the ground, slip rope in the notches. To each end of the rope fasten an old singletree hook. The stacker is now ready for business.

A sweep rake 14 feet long with teeth about 5 feet long built after the manner of plans that have been published in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at different times, can be used. Hitch a horse to each end of the rake. Put long spread straps on the team so that they may walk wide apart.

When the hay is ready to stack rake it in the usual way. Then again rake the winrows, putting six or eight of them into one large winrow; or what is better, rake ten or twelve rakes into the track which the sweep rake is making, as fast as it is taken away. Drive your sweep team straight to the stacker and as you near it stop and unfasten the horses' heads and hang lines upon hames. Lead horses one on each side of stacker so that hay and sweep is over rope. Now turn each horse around and pull sweep from under hay; hook each end of the rope into a ring of the singletree or put a ring in sweep ends to hitch



THRESHING SCENE COMMON IN THE CANADIAN WEST AFTER THE CROP IS RIPE

the rope to. Bring center of rope up a little over the hay, having previously tied a small rope to the center of the large one to pull same down by. Now lead the team in the opposite direction from the stacker and your whole load will go up the incline and drop on the stack. Make the stack about 20 feet wide and 35 feet long. They will be about 23 feet high when complete.

By using this machine on a good meadow four good men and two good teams can take from the swath and stack 35 tons in a day. The cost of material for building it is about \$25.00, including rope and pulleys—less than that if you can get spruce poles for skids, uprights and braces. This machine handles timothy as well as it does wild hay. It will sweep up the timothy stooks if you feel that a more thorough curing is necessary. For clover or alfalfa it is not advisable to drag through the stubble, as a great number of the leaves will be rubbed off and lost. Yet were I to grow and harvest large quantities of this fodder I would devise some means of drawing it to the stacker without loading it on a wagon and still not waste the fodder leaves.

If handling large quantities of timothy I would use a tedder cutting as the seed begins to form. Beaver meadow grass must not be cut too early if you do you will have nothing but wild barley or squirltail grass in about four years.

About thirty years ago there was a mower built that cut a swath, seven feet wide, the cutting bar running directly in front of the wheels and behind the team, thus avoiding the team and wheels of the mower running over the cut grass and leaving it in a loose, open standing position to dry. Why this mower was not advertised and brought into general use I do not know. The continued use of the side-cut mower is certainly objectionable.

Previous to beginning haying look over the mower and rake carefully. See that everything is in good repair. Keep on hand a supply of mower sections and as soon as one is worn too much or broken put on new ones. If a worn section is broken off with a hammer on an anvil one-half inch at the point considerable life will be added to the section. It is poor economy to try to cut grass when the mower is in bad repair or the ledger plates or the sickle are dull.

The same rule may be applied to haying as any other branch of farming, that is it is cheaper to use horse power (when it can be applied) than man power and again steam power is cheaper than horse power.

Alta.

A. L. DICKENS.

Hardiness of Alfalfa

Relative to the comparative hardiness of the different strains of alfalfa I present herewith figures of considerable importance, in view of the fact that many are sowing alfalfa for the first time or preparing to sow next year. One year ago the varieties of alfalfa indicated below were sown side by side with the object of comparing character and vigor of growth and hardiness of these varieties. Last fall 100 living plants were counted and enclosed in a block by stakes and cord. This spring the live plants were again

counted, with the results given. It is of interest to note the position held by the Turkestan variety, as it has been more widely sown, in Alberta at least, than any other strain. The fact that some who have tried alfalfa have failed may possibly be explained by the inability of the strain sown to withstand trying conditions. If the hardy varieties are secured, and if inoculation is practiced I see on reason why alfalfa should not succeed in the West in almost all cases when sown on well drained land.

The Medicago falcata, No. 24,452, was discovered by Prof. Hansen in Siberia, and is said to resist temperatures which freeze mercury thermometers, with no snow on the ground.

Variety.	No.	Per cent. Winter Killed.
Medicago falcata	24452	0
Grimm alfalfa, from Minn.	5	5
Turkestan	8	8
Old Frankish Lucerne	25022	31
Grimm alfalfa	25102	48
Canadian alfalfa	24836	64
Montana alfalfa	23454	76
Sand lucerne	23394	80

G. H. HUTTON,

Supt. Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alta.

Profitable Crop Rotation

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been interested in the articles dealing with methods of farming that can be adopted to avoid summerfallowing. I have not carried out to the letter what I have to give, but I have proven to my satisfaction that by this system more money can be made off a half-section than from 480 acres when all wheat farming and no live stock is the rule.

The system referred to is: First crop, wheat; second crop, oats (manure); third crop, barley (seeded down); fourth and fifth crops, hay; sixth crop, pasture. This would be broken and the six-year-rotation again returned to.

Any ordinary farmer should keep stock enough to give one-half section of land one coat of barnyard manure every six years at least. Keeping mind the root crop and corn potatoes. I always favor hoe crops rather than bare summerfallowing. Immediately after harvest, when the crop has been removed, as quickly as possible I get the disks going. Double disking is very desirable. The object is to thoroughly pulverize the ground from 2 to 4 inches deep and cover any stray seeds, also not only to prevent the loss of any moisture we may have below, but also to have the ground in the best possible condition on the surface to allow the rain water to percolate into the soil. After the disking I plow and harrow and immediately pack, using a sub-surface packer.

This is an advantage over summerfallowing. We get the crop every year and keep up the fertility of our soils. This is very important indeed. I am sure there will be a diversity of opinion, pertaining to this subject of soil improvement for increased crop production. Practical farmers and even eminent scientific author-

ities, disagree almost absolutely on some fundamental principles. Indeed these difference of opinions are so marked and frequent that I feel compelled to ask: Where are we at? After many years' experience, I find the soil is not alone the home of the plant and a place for its roots to take hold and keep the plant erect. The soil is a source of food supply for the plant, and the supply is there largely in proportion to the intelligence of the tiller of the soil, in his preparation for it. By following this routine better results will follow than summerfallowing.

Man.

W. N. CROWELL.

Permanent Pasture

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

A question has been submitted to me regarding the advisability of sowing Western rye grass and white clover as a mixture to provide permanent pasture for farm stock. He states that the land is low lying. The question arises as to how well this land is drained, and whether it would be suitable for any kind of clover. If the water level is not within 2½ or 3 feet of the surface, clover should succeed, but I would not advise using the white clover for a permanent pasture. I do not know of any grass that provides a larger quantity of nutritious fodder than brome grass. In seeding brome some Alsike clover may be used though the brome will soon take full possession of the land.

I would suggest using 14 pounds of brome grass and 6 pounds of alsike per acre seeding without a nurse crop if sown as late in the season as the last of June or the first of July. I would recommend brome grass to be seeded on land intended for permanent pasture. Brome grass is difficult to eradicate when once it is established, but may be renewed by plowing, discing and harrowing when it will come up again thinner, but vigorous as ever. I have not had experience with Western rye grass as a pasture, but from our experience with it for hay compared with a number of other grasses, I would consider that it would make a fair pasture. Western rye grass should be sown at the rate of 12 to 14 pounds of seed per acre.

G. H. HUTTON,
Supt. Exp. Farm, Lacombe.

Building a Bridge

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

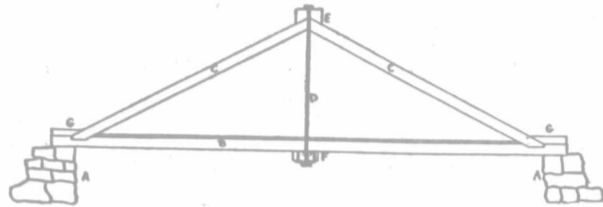
I am building a bridge to carry a gasoline tractor and thresher. It is to be an 18 foot span overall, supported in the center by three 8 by 8 timbers, placed diagonally from the bottom of abutment to the center of span. What I want to know is: Would four railway rails, 72-pound steel, placed so as to catch the engine wheels, be sufficient to carry the load? I am putting three logs across also, 6 by 8, but they do not amount to much, except as something to spike to planks. The distance from the water level to top of bridge is 9 feet 6 inches. I am building the bridge that height so as to avoid a steep grade.

HOMESTEADER.

The accompanying sketch shows in cross section a better plan than you suggest for this bridge. It is not advisable to run your supporting timbers diagonally from the center of the bridge to the base of the abutments. Such

arrangement might give all the strength needed in the structure, but the one shown is much stronger and much more easily made. You would have more difficulty in erecting a bridge with the supports underneath, and unless the abutments were substantial affairs the supports would press them back some, and the bridge sag in the center. The plan shown provides a truss which ties and carries the whole structure, and support for the center does not depend upon a timber thrust into the abutments, but upon an overhead work that notches securely into the side sills at either end and cannot shift or get out of place.

Use the three 8 by 8 inch timbers for sills, and make the supporting work of 6 by 8. The height from the top of the sill to the upper point of the truss should be about 5 feet. Have a wooden block at the top, as shown in the sketch, and run



A. A. ABUTMENTS OF EITHER STONE OR LOGS; B. SIDE SILL 8x8; C. TRUSS 6x8; D. IRON ROD 1 INCH OR 1½ INCHES IN DIAMETER; E. WOODEN BLOCK; F. CROSS PIECE ABOUT 6x8; G. G. BLOCKS TO STRENGTHEN ATTACHMENT OF SUPPORTING TIMBERS TO SILL.

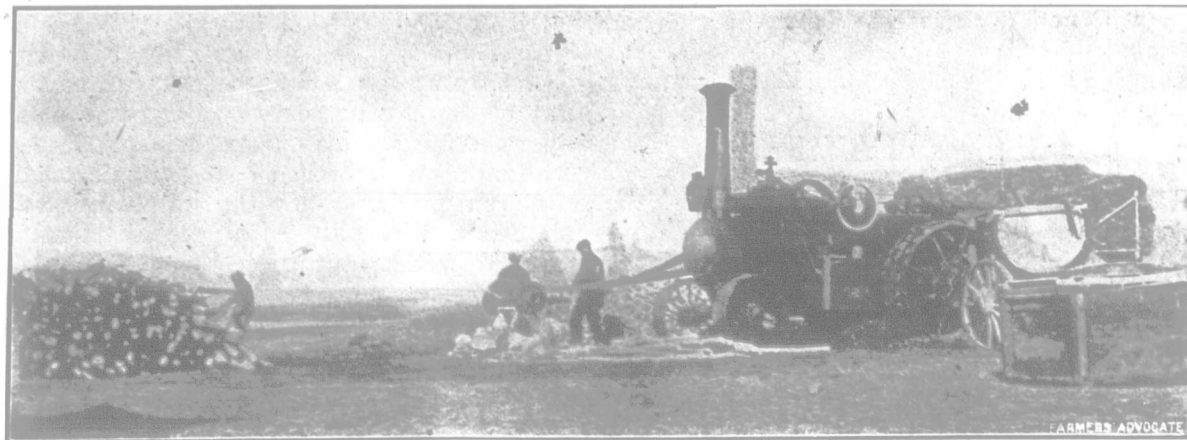
an inch or an inch, and a quarter rod from this down through the sill and catching a cross-piece of about 8 by 8 underneath. This will give all the support needed in the center. Draw the rod up tight with good large nuts. If you want to use the railway rails, use them in place of the center sill, placing them as suggested to catch the engine wheels. The bridge, however, would be strong enough without them. Make the floor of three-inch plank, spiked securely to side and center sills. Bolt the center sill to the cross tie piece F.

* * *

The government of Nova Scotia is undertaking to promote farm underdrainage, as it has already stimulated the cause of live-stock improvement. By loaning money for drainage, on easy terms; surveying drainage systems for farmers, and, lastly, by the purchase of a traction ditching machine, operating it at a low contract rate per rod, it is hoped to demonstrate widely the benefits of underdrainage, and assist farmers in this important work.

* * *

Electric storms come these days unawares and the farmer who has stock in the pasture should protect them from being killed or injured by lightning through installing a simple protection, that of ground wiring his fences. The way to do this is to put a wire down by the side of the fence posts. Wrap the ground wire around each wire of the fence. Take the end board rod of a wagon, or a similar rod, and bore into the ground to a depth of at least 3 feet. Into this place the wire; 8 feet of wire is sufficient for each post. Ground wiring the fence at points 8 rods apart is sufficient. Either galvanized or copper wire may be employed. The cost is slight. Stock that are likely to be driven by a storm into fence corners or close to wire fences are in danger of being destroyed by lightning.



AN ENGINE AND A CIRCULAR SAW MAKE QUICK WORK OF A PILE OF WOOD

DAIRY

Facts That Speak

Every little while facts come to light which speak in far-reaching tones of the value of cow testing to the dairy farmers.

For instance, a letter is received at the department of agriculture, Ottawa, from George Wise, of Shellmouth, Man., which reads as follows:—"I am pleased that I was led to see what my cows are doing, though now only just entering my second year of recording each cow's doings I see there is a great difference in the returns from the creamery and of course it is there we should find the change. Note the remarkable gain for the four months of 1910. In 1909, from January the 1st to April the 30th, we were milking 9 cows and received \$129.59 for cream sold. In 1910, during the same period, we milked only eight cows and sold cream for \$229.43. Further, we made butter this year for a household of nine persons, last year we bought our butter. These are actual facts. The only difference in feed from last year is that I have fed bran extra all winter, but I have sold cows that were poor ones, though one of them made a good showing the first six months of the year. The cows picked up wonderfully on a soiling crop in September, the returns show it and every animal went into winter quarters fat."

It will be noted that Mr. Wise, besides the butter used at home, made an extra hundred dollars in four months with a smaller herd. The cows are being selected, the records show which cows to keep and the fact that records are kept induces the owner to look after the herd better in every way. Cow testing pays.

C. F. W.

Butter Record for Thirty Days

During recent years a great interest in milking records has been manifested among farmers and dairymen. Big records have been made only to be broken again within a few months.

Chenango county, New York, now has the honor of producing the best cow the world has ever known. The name of this queen of all cows is DeKol Queen La Polka 2nd, and her fortunate owner is Clayton Sisson. All of the cows in Mr. Sisson's herd are of the Holstein-Friesian breed and all his stock is registered. He has been breeding Holsteins for about five years and this animal he purchased from a neighbor some time ago, paying the sum of \$175 for her.

The record made by this marvellous cow is as follows:

Butter record, seven days, was 35.34 lbs.
Butter record, 30 days, was 145.10 lbs.
Milk record, one day, was 124.00 lbs.
Milk record, eight days, was 841.8 lbs.
Milk record, 30 days, was 3376.9 lbs.

Just reflect for a moment what this means—more than a ton and a half of milk from one cow in 30 days. There is only one cow in the world that has ever beaten any of the above records and that animal was Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, owned by H. A. Moyer, of Syracuse. She made 35.55 lbs. of butter in seven days. Mr. Moyer was offered \$8,000 for this cow after the test was made, and in two weeks from that day the animal was dead, having contracted pneumonia.

The cow that has tested nearest the Sherburne animal is Colantha 4th's Johanna, and is owned by W. G. Gillett, of Wisconsin. Her record is as follows:

Butter record, seven days, was 35.22 lbs.
Butter record, 30 days, was 138.54 lbs.
Butter record, one year, was 1248 lbs.
Milk record, 30 days, was 2,677.5 lbs.

Mr. Gillett was offered for this cow and her male calf the sum of \$15,000, by D. W. Field, of Montello, Mass., but the offer was refused.

The cow that previously held the highest one day's milk record was DeKol Creamelle.

These great records have resulted in big figures

being paid at sales. At a consignment sale of Holsteins held in Syracuse, New York, recently, 171 head of cattle sold for \$61,830, an average of \$361 each; at last year's sale 315 head were sold for \$66,875, being an average of \$312 each, and at a consignment sale held in Watertown, Wis., in May last one breeder who consigned 15 head of Holsteins received an average of \$450 per head, and several of his consignment were calves and yearlings. One calf only two months old, son of Wild Rose Jones 2nd's Piebe brought the handsome sum of \$1,100. These prices show the popularity of the breed and it is a remarkable fact that year after year the prices of Holsteins are steadily increasing.

FIELD NOTES

Dates to Keep in Mind

- Alberta Provincial Exhibition, at Calgary, June 30 to July 7.
- Portage la Prairie Exhibition, July 11 to 14.
- Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, at Winnipeg, July 13 to 23.
- Inter-Provincial Exhibition, at Brandon, July 25 to 29.
- Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition, at Regina, August 2 to 5.
- Stock Show and Race Meet, Edmonton, August 23 to 26.
- Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, August 27 to Sept. 10.
- Dominion Exhibition, at St. John, N. B., Sept. 5 to 15.
- Western Fair, at London, Sept. 9 to 17.
- Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, Sept. 9 to 17.
- Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., October 4 to 8.

Manitoba Elections

Before another issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE appears electors of Manitoba will have had an opportunity to pass judgment on the political parties, and to choose whichever they wish to direct the affairs of the province for the next few years. Farmers are becoming more and more independent. Each succeeding election finds them in greater numbers willing to lay aside party leanings and vote according to what they consider best. All that is required of any citizen is that he give an intelligent study of the real issues, and then that he cast his vote for the man that he considers can do most in promoting the interests of the province.

It is the duty of the agricultural class to consider matters carefully. Everyone is in position to gather facts and to learn what is the true situation. No one is obliged to form an opinion from newspaper utterances or from what an enthusiastic candidate or his energetic worker says from the platform. Farmers should exercise judgment in regards vote-casting. Do your best to elect the man you honestly consider can be of best service to the province in general and to agriculture in particular.

Engineers Course

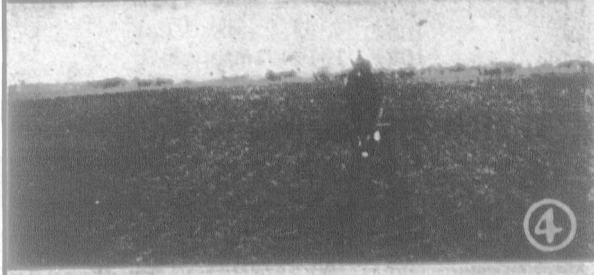
Thirty-three men attended this year's course for engineers given at Manitoba Agricultural College. The work was completed last week, and all went away feeling that they could justly class themselves as competent men to handle engines. Prof. L. J. Smith, who had charge of the course, was supported by I. D. Charlton, assistant in the department of mechanics and engineering, and Robert Milne, a senior student of the regular college class. Most of the students came from Manitoba points, though a few were from Saskatchewan, one man coming 375 miles.

Lectures and practical work were given. In the morning the instructors gave lectures on gasoline and steam engines, boiler work and accessories, including gauges, safety valves, sewing belts, estimating horse-power of engines, soldering flues, and other details of engineering. The afternoons found the students in the college workshop making chain-links, straight and round welding, valve setting, putting in boiler flues, babbitt bearings, sewing belts, and other practical work.

The last few days were devoted largely to running traction engines. Through the courtesy of manufacturers, five outfits were available for demonstration. These included J. I. Case, Avery, American-Abell, Hart-Parr and Gas Traction. The students proved themselves proficient and now will be looked upon in their respective neighborhoods as experts.

Following are the names of students who attended the course: Andrew Allan, Walter L. Ainger, Benjamin Brooks, Kenneth J. Bowman, Arthur Conibar,

John R. Campbell, Albert Cosgrave, Peter M. Fraser, John Gilmour, Duncan Gilchrist, Archie Gillies, Peter Howard, John A. Hunter, Arthur Harvey, Harry Johnson, Alfred Kuakel, William Kilkenny



GOOD PLOWING WAS DONE AT MATCHES HELD RECENTLY IN MANITOBA

1.—G. H. Jones. 2.—E. Martin. 3.—P. Parkinson. 4.—A. Burnett. 5.—Refreshments. 6.—Wm. Sayer. 7.—J. Wright. 8.—H. J. McTavish.

Rudolph Kendell, Fritz Langseth, John Macartney, Benjamin McFarlane, John Norrie, Thos. Ouelette, G. J. Olafsson, Robt. J. Robinson, John H. Robertson, Arthur Simms, Charles Smith, Jack St. Ruth, Harvey Wood, W. A. Caskey, Albert Magnon, Fred Haas.

Calgary Show Report

The annual summer exhibition held at Calgary opened last week under most favorable auspices. F. W. G. Haultain officiated at the opening and over 20,000 were in attendance.

Live stock and agriculture exhibits are above the average. The one acre yield display is attracting great attention. A full report of the show and prize awards in all important classes will appear in next week's issue.

Neepawa Fair

The annual agricultural show held at Neepawa last week maintained former standards of excellence in live stock. A. Washington, of Ninga, judged the horse classes. In heavy drafts there was close competition for teams. Jas. Hall got first; Jos. Switzer second, and a team from the town third. In other sections prizes fell to S. Benson, Geo. Kitson, G. Pockett, J. A. Stewart, F. McBean, R. Habkirk, J. H. Irwin, Duncan Smith, S. Irwin, and C. Rasmusson & Sons.

In the agricultural class the chief winners were F. McBean, J. A. Stewart, S. Benson, W. J. Rowe, J. A. McGill, A. D. Kennedy, J. Foster, Wm. Connell, A. Montgomery and Sharpin & Batters. Sweepstakes prize fell to Mr. McBean on a three-year-old filly. A full sister of this animal won the championship cup in the heavy draft class.

In pure bred Clydesdales, Pleasant Prince, owned by S. McLean, was first in the class for aged stallions. He also won last year. Briardale, owned by Robt. Elliott was second, and Lion Hero, owned by Geo. Edwards, third.

In Shorthorns the exhibitors included S. Benson, A. W. Caswell, J. Laidler and R. W. Parsons. Benson won most of the prizes, and also the championship in all beef breeds with his yearling bull. E. W. Nicholson showed Herefords. In swine classes S. Benson carried the honors in Yorkshires, A. W. Caswell in Tamworths and Richard Lea in Berkshires. Mr. Benson had the champion bacon hog.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Forest fires in New Ontario are causing immense damage and only by heroic fighting have lives been preserved.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will carry out the plans for a tour of Western Canada, beginning with a meeting in Winnipeg on July 12th.

The Manitoba Provincial Sunday School Association in convention at Winnipeg put themselves on record as favoring a compulsory public school attendance law for Manitoba.

General Sir John French in a tour of inspection of the Canadian forces has finished his work as far east as Winnipeg and professes himself pleased and surprised with the appearance and efficiency of the prairie forces.

In the heavy storm that swept over the Weyburn, Sask., on June 27th, the home of Mr. George Poff was completely destroyed, and his infant child struck by the falling wreckage. The baby died as a result of the blow.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

President Diaz, of Mexico, has been re-elected head of that republic. He is eighty years old, and has been president successively for twenty-six years.

Southern Russia is being visited by one of the worst epidemics of cholera that the country has ever known.

Fifteen perished in a cloudburst which spread over three Kentucky counties. Much property is destroyed and many people are homeless.

By Imperial decree the popular demand for a representative legislature in China has been refused. A national assembly is promised for 1919, but not before.

Some miscreant threw a bomb in a Buenos Ayres theatre during a performance, as a result of which six people of Argentina were killed and over twenty injured.

The swelling heat of the past few weeks broke all heat records for June. The temperature at times was close to the hundred mark. A number of deaths from heat prostration are reported from the West. In the cities to the South the deaths ran high.

A bill has been introduced in the British parliament by Premier Asquith to alter the language of the coronation oath so that it will no longer be offensive to Roman Catholic Christianity. The conditions of the oath are not changed in any respect, but only the wording.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Last week, though a short one in Winnipeg grain exchange, was one of keen interest. Following the erratic grain markets of the previous week Monday opened with a brisk jump in prices. On Tuesday there was another advance. On Wednesday and Thursday, however, a slump developed and much of the gain was lost. On Thursday there was a tendency to sell out rather than hold on until Monday. In the United States both Saturday and Monday have been declared holidays on the leading grain exchanges.

Livestock shipments were scarce with quotations about the same as for the previous week. Calves and sheep were in good demand.

GRAIN

Continued dry weather throughout a great part of the wheat-growing areas of America has been the chief factor in boosting wheat prices in the leading grain exchanges. On Monday the advance over Saturday's close was more than 4 cents in Winnipeg. American quotations advanced between 1½ and 3 cents. Judging from reports there are some parts of the Northwestern States where the crop is past remedy. Farmers are said to have started to plow up wheat fields and some have cancelled orders for implements because they will have little or nothing to cut. In the Canadian Northwest it would seem that conditions are serious only in comparatively limited sections. Apparently authentic reports from a few localities in the more southerly quarters of the Western provinces indicate that some will have to be content with less than a half crop, while the total yield over a great area will not run over 75 per cent. of an average crop. Rains came last week all over the prairies but some localities it was too late. However, there are many evidences of the advantage of thorough farming. Those farmers who are recognized as thorough in cultural methods will have many bushels more per acre than their less thorough neighbors, even in the sections that suffered from drought.

Monday's advance brought king wheat again above the dollar-mark. A further gain was made on Tuesday until the cash price for No. 1 Northern was 101½. This put the price about on a par with the degrees of temperature registered in various parts of the West. Many points reported temperatures ranging from 97 to 103 degrees. However, even with the extremely dry and hot weather the bulls could not maintain the ground gained. They had overworked news of crop damage. Added to this was a suspension of bidding in Winnipeg from Thursday until Monday, and in the United States from Friday until Tuesday. Few cared to hold on; they preferred to take their profits. The result was great quantities were thrown on the market and a break resulted. Winnipeg cash price went down to 98 cents.

Oats also became nervous about the middle of the week and a slight decline in price followed on Thursday. Flax has been erratic.

It is difficult to give an estimate of the damage done to grain crops in America during the past two or three weeks. Reports are conflicting. However, it is not likely that the average yield in Western Canada will be high. It is too early to estimate the average for the Canadian provinces, but it is not likely to go over 15 or 16 bushels. With reasonable rain supply for a couple of weeks some districts will have bumper crops, but other localities that have been hard hit will bring down the average.

One feature of last week's advance in wheat prices is an extra 20 cents per barrel for flour. This move was made by the flour men last Wednesday.

Broomhall on June 28 said: The European visible supply of wheat this week amounts to 77,108,000 bushels, against 78,996,000 bushels last week, thus showing a decrease of 1,888,000 bushels. Last week there was a decrease of 4,560,000 bushels, and a decrease for three weeks of 10,452,000 bushels. Last year there was a decrease of 4,000,000 bushels when the total amounted 59,000,000.

A report from Liverpool on the same date read: Market at opening was affected by the unfavorable American weather and the sharp advance in both American and Canadian markets, and prices were ½ to 1d. higher. Shorts covered with offerings light. Following the opening, there was some realizing in more favorable crop news and the continued free arrivals or cargoes for wheat with a quiet demand. Later the market again became firm on improved demand for spot and firmness of cash being half to 1½ higher with sellers generally few. The European visible supply showed another decrease for the week and a decrease of 10,452,000 bushels in three weeks. At mid-day the market was firm but less active and prices 1 to 1½ higher.

The Northwestern Miller of June 30 says: Growing wheat in Southern Minnesota and South Dakota is making good progress. Heavy rain in this territory on Friday, Saturday and Sunday proved very beneficial and remove all anxiety as to drouth damage. Wheat is heading out, and while the straw is short in places, grain men anticipate more than a fair average crop. In North Dakota, however, conditions are different. There has been little or no rain there for weeks, except scattered showers, and those

best posted concede that serious damage has resulted. The temperatures are very high, and each day without moisture causes more injury. Today, the minimum temperatures in North Dakota are 57 to 69 and the maximum 94 to 101. Much depends on future weather, but it is believed by conservative grain men that with ideal conditions, North Dakota will not harvest over 50 to 60 per cent. of a normal crop.

CLOSING OPTION PRICES.

Following are the closing prices at Winnipeg for the days on which trading was done:

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
June	100	101½	100½	98		
July	100½	102½	100½	98½		
Oct.	96½	98½	96½	95		

Oats—	June	July	Oct.
June	33½	34½	33½
July	33½	34½	34
Oct.	34½	35½	35

Flax—	June	July	Oct.
June	193	195	190
July	190	190	185
Oct.	175	177	170

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES.

Wheat—	No. 1 Nor.	No. 2 Nor.	No. 3 Nor.
June	100	101½	100½
July	97	99	97½
Oct.	93½	95½	93½

Oats—	No. 2 White	No. 3 White
June	32½	34
July	31	32½
Oct.	31	32

Barley—	No. 3
June	43½
July	43½
Oct.	43½

AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS.

Chicago—	July	Sept.	Dec.
July	100½	101½	99½
Sept.	100½	101½	100½
Dec.	101½	102½	101½

Minneapolis—	July	Sept.	Dec.
July	111½	113½	112½
Sept.	106½	109	108½
Dec.	105	107½	107½

Duluth—	July	Sept.	Dec.
July	113½	116½	115½
Sept.	108	111½	110½
Dec.	105	109	108½

New York—	July	Sept.	Dec.
July	107½	108½	107½
Sept.	106½	107½	106½
Dec.	107½	108½	107½

Duluth Flax was quoted as follows:	July	Sept.	Dec.
July	214	220	218
Sept.	214	220	218
Dec.	214	220	218

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS

Prices per 100 pounds in Liverpool were:	Manitoba No. 1 northern, spot	Manitoba No. 2 northern, spot	Manitoba No. 3 northern, spot
Manitoba No. 1 northern, spot	7s. 5½d.		
Manitoba No. 2 northern, spot	7s. 1d.		
Manitoba No. 3 northern, spot	7s. 1d.		

Futures—	July	October	December
July	6s. 7½d.		
October	6s. 9½d.		
December	6s. 10½d.		

Per bushel these figures are:

Manitoba No. 1 northern	Manitoba No. 2 northern	Manitoba No. 3 northern
July	1.02	.95
October	.97½	.91
December	.98½	.91

LIVE STOCK

During last week receipts of live stock at Winnipeg were very light. Two cars on Monday and only one on Tuesday were on hand to meet the demand. Some of the arrivals could be classed only as inferior. The bulk of these grass-fed cattle could stand considerably more flesh. This not only would increase the weight, but also enhance the price offered. However, last week's prices were satisfactory. One lot of nicely finished grain-fed cattle brought \$6.50. Grass-fed specimens of any real merit went at \$4.50 to \$5.00, and inferior stuff at \$4.00. Calves were in demand at 5½ to 6 cents per pound.

Hogs continue to bring big prices. Choice lots last week went at \$10.25, though the prevailing figure was \$10.00. Sheep were in fair demand. However, there are not many offered. Several were disposed of readily at 6 cents a pound.

In Toronto recently a downward trend was in evidence on the stock markets. Last week continued light receipts checked the decline. Chicago also saw an advance both for cattle and lambs toward the close of the week.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed	Good export steers, freight assumed	Choice export heifers, freight assumed	Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	Good butcher cows and heifers	Medium mixed butcher cattle	Choice hogs	lambs	sheep	calves	
Choice export steers, freight assumed	5.75 to 6.00	5.25 to 5.75	5.25 to 5.75	5.35 to 5.75	4.50 to 5.00	3.50 to 4.00	9.75 to 10.00	7.00 to 8.00	6.00 to 6.50	5.50 to 5.75

No.	Hogs	Ave. weight'	Price.
329	Medium hogs	223	\$10.25
309	"	233	10.00
20	"	196	9.75
3	"	187	9.50
4	"	238	9.25
2	"	175	9.00
1	Heavy hog	440	8.00
2	Stag hog	600	6.00

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Cattle	Price.
16	Cattle and steers	952 5.25
20	"	945 5.15
30	"	1006 5.00
13	"	1048 4.25
3	"	1155 4.00
36	Cattle	853 3.75
54	Steers	1177 6.15
2	"	1638 6.00
15	Cows	1055 4.50
1	"	970 3.50
2	Bulls	1708 4.50
1	"	1400 4.25
1	"	1350 4.00
1	"	1350 3.00
10	Calves	160 5.75
10	"	164 5.50
23	"	166 5.25
1	"	230 5.00
6	"	275 4.75

TORONTO

Export steers, choice, \$7.00 to \$7.25; good butchers, \$6.15 to \$6.75; common butcher cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; choice heavy cows and bulls for export, \$5.50 to \$6.25; spring lambs, \$8.00 to \$9.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.00 each; hogs, select, \$8.75, f. o. b., and \$9.00 fed and watered.

CHICAGO

Cattle—Choice to prime steers, \$8.15 to \$8.50; good to choice beef cows, \$4.75 to \$6.00; good to choice heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.50; good to choice calves, \$7.10 to \$7.75; selected feeders, \$3.25 to 3.70. Hogs—Choice heavy, \$9.20 to \$9.35; butchers, \$9.20 to \$9.40; light, mixed, \$9.20 to \$9.30; choice light, \$9.30 to \$9.45; coarse, packing, \$8.90 to \$9.15; good to choice pigs, \$9.25 to \$9.60. Sheep—Good to choice spring lambs, \$7.60 to \$8.35; good to choice yearling lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.50; good to choice yearlings, \$5 to \$5.75; good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$6.65; good to choice ewes \$4 to \$4.25.

June Weather

June of 1910 was the hottest experienced in Western Canada for twenty years or more. The extreme heat of the closing two weeks was such as to cause the oldest pioneer to say he never felt the like. Although snow fell early in the month in many parts the atmosphere warmed up until after the 9th there was not a day on which thermometers did not go above 80 degrees. In many localities there were several days on which over 100 was registered in the shade. The minimums for the month averaged 54.8, and the maximums 82, giving a mean temperature of 68.4 degrees in Winnipeg.

During the thirty days the maximums and minimums recorded at St. John's College observatory were as follows:

June	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	55.9	32
2	56.8	31.4
3	57.8	42.9
4	51.2	42.8
5	56.8	42.9
6	72.1	37.7
7	74.7	44.3
8	75	46.8
9	80.7	48.3
10	81.2	49.8
11	83.7	50.2
12	85.8	54.2
13	85.9	59.8
14	87.9	51.2
15	87.8	62.3
16	88.2	58.6
17	91.8	58.1
18	86.8	62.7
19	87.5	55.5
20	98.0	62.9
21	99.2	71.7
22	86.7	62.5
23	86.7	62.5
24	83.2	58.1
25	86.8	58.1
26	90.2	56.6
27	96.9	61.9
28	94.4	66.2
29	95.6	68.1
30	86.5	68.1

James A. Patten, the wheat and cotton king, has withdrawn completely from active life in the financial world. Thirty years ago he began his career as grain inspector of the Chicago yards.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, has had a degree conferred upon her by Yale University.

* * *

The bones found on Ste. Anne's Island, and alleged to be those of Tecumseh, have been given back to the Chief of Walpole Island, to remain in his possession until further investigation has been made.

* * *

Capt. Walpole Roland, aged 83 years, a mining engineer of Port Arthur, was lost in the bush for thirty-one days. When found he was apparently in good health, though water had been the chief article of diet, and said that the mosquitoes were more dangerous than the wolves.

* * *

The first touring party of ten university students, made possible by the beneficence of an anonymous philanthropist, has left Liverpool for Canada and the United States. The itinerary will include all the larger cities of Canada as far west as Winnipeg, near which city the men will devote four days to actual farm work as a practical way of obtaining an insight into the conditions of Canadian agriculture. From Winnipeg the party will cross the border and visit Madison, Wis.; Chicago, Pittsburg, Washington, Annapolis, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven and Cambridge, Mass.

* * *

The King of Belgium figures in the list of Belgians entitled to the franchise under this head: "Albert, King of the Belgians, Duke of Saxony, General-in-Chief of the Belgian Army," but made no use of his vote at the recent city elections. For this he may be indicted by parliament, since the law compels every registered voter to cast his vote. The king says he merely follows precedence—none of the Belgian kings ever voted. As the king is exempt from taxation, he has only three votes for the senate or chamber, while most millionaires have four. Every Belgian has one vote when he becomes 25 years of age. When he is married and has a baby he controls two votes. By entering the army three votes fall to his lot. Only those paying a certain amount of taxes control four votes.

* * *

An unfounded report having been circulated throughout Britain and cabled to other portions of the Empire, that Harry Furniss, the celebrated artist of Punch, was dead, Mr. Furniss corrects the story in the following characteristic letter to *The Times*:—

Sir—As I am receiving telegrams, letters, applications for photographs, and other obituary compliments too numerous and depressing to deal with, will you kindly allow me to assure my friends and enemies—including the Chancellor of the Exchequer—that I am very much alive and hard at work.

The artist who has just passed away and I—unfortunately for me and perhaps for him—have been all our lives mixed up through similarity of name. He and I never met and were in no way related. His name was Harold Furniss; and although I have been compelled over and over again to disclaim any connection with my name-double, and have tried to live the misrepresentation down, my pen-persecutors have killed me at last.

Yours truly,

HARRY FURNISS.

A Sane Fourth of July

An American magazine in the course of its editorial comment concludes that as a nation the United States must be unusually cautious and deliberate because it has taken the country seventeen years to pass a non-political pure food law, and nearly forty years to establish postal savings. Another example of a move in the right direction, even if it also has been a comparatively slow one, is the change in the Fourth of July celebration methods. It has not altogether arrived as yet, but when big New York has a fire-crackerless Fourth, and big Chicago goes in for military manoeuvres instead of giant firecrackers and pin wheels, nobody can say that sane cele-

TWO.

Two gather lilies and wade the sweet clover,
Shouting glad songs in their morning and May;

Glad are the dreams and the clouds that float over,
And golden the future far-stretching away.

Two launch their boat for a voyage long sailing,
The bright ripples play and the wind is on shore,

While the red light of the morning is failing,
Sturdy and strong sails the barque—dips the oar.

Two, hand-in-hand, climb over the mountain,
Footsore and weary from tempest and toil,

With only a moment to drink from the fountains,
Renewing their strength for to-morrow's turmoil.

Two, when the autumn hath put on its glory,
Sit by the shores of the beautiful past,

Whose solemn waves break with a wonderful story,
Of fanciful ships that went down in the blast.

Two in the chill of snowy December,
Talk of the winter that leads to the spring,

Two sit and dream, over faggot and ember,
Of castles in air, and birds on the wing.

Two lie at rest under blossoming roses,
Winter sifts over them gently the snow;
Sunlight of summer above them reposes;

Their places are filled, and the years come and go.

bration has not at least got a start. Probably the statistics crank—as he is often called by people who are bored by figures—has had as much to do with the change as anybody. A table showing that during the last seven years at Independence Day celebrations fourteen people were killed for every one person who died during the revolutionary war, which was the original cause of the celebration—such a table of bare figures will start a train of thought with all the horrible details supplied by the imagination of the reader. Over four thousand people were killed or wounded—some of them maimed for life, on the Fourth of July, 1909. Human sacrifices offered to heathen gods do not seem

so much more barbarous than this modern, civilized, death-dealing custom of being joyful. This is only used as a timely illustration; the application can be used here in Canada. Our own holidays are not remarkable for the sanity of their mode of observance, and we should not have to wait for our big neighbor to set us an example along this line.

Three Days of Montreal Aviation Meet

Canada does not mean to be left behind in the matter of trying and using the greatest invention of our time—the aeroplane. Last week there began a ten days' aviation meet in Montreal, to which have come aviators and their machines, experimenters and spectators from all parts of the world. On the first day six successful flights were accomplished, three of them by Count de Lesseps, the noted French aviator. Walter Brookens, who sails a Wright machine, shared the honors with the count, and broke the record for altitude. On the start he soared to a height of two thousand feet, and there did "stunts" that made the spectators gasp. He was up in the air for eight and a half minutes, and reached an altitude of 4,953 feet. The speed trial was won by a Wright machine, steered by Lachapelle, who went 4,000 feet in three minutes and a half, or about forty miles an hour. Dixon, the boy aviator, fell from his dirigible balloon when but a few feet from the ground. The spectators were horrified to see the balloon shoot three thousand feet into the air and then drop like a stone, for most of them believed that the youth was with the machine. McCurdy, with his Canadian machine, Baddeck No. 2, was sadly disappointed when his machine refused to fly at all.

Fifty Years in Country's Defence

The Queen's Own Rifles has just celebrated its fiftieth birthday by a great pageant in Toronto. Every Canadian, east and west, knows the Q. O. R. Before 1859 there were no Canadian regiments—nothing but companies. The Prince of Wales' Own Rifles was the first regiment to be formed, and the Q. O. R. followed in 1860. As a consequence of fifty years of existence men who have served in his regiment are to be found scattered all over Canada. The aim of the celebration was to gather the scattered ex-members back to mingle with the present members of the force. And back they came, old and young, to the number of two thousand in all sorts and conditions of uniform, civil as well as military. The scenes of the pageant depicted stirring incidents in the life of the regiment, as well as other important events in Canadian history. The Northwest Rebellion was one of the opportunities for service in which the Queen's Own won glory, and the shooting of Scott was displayed to mark that event. Then there was the St. Alban's Raid which provided the first occasion for action, the Belleville Riots and the Boer War. The part of the Six Nation Indians in the making of Upper Canada was dwelt upon in this celebration, the braves taking several numbers on the program. At the close the chief Tayoughsara and his brave offered Sir Henry Pellatt, colonel of the Queen's Own, the freedom of the tribe and made a "brother" of him, giving him a new name, Tawyunansara, which, being interpreted, is Dawn of the Morning. They presented their new brother with an address and a landscape painting done in oils, the work of one of the tribe. In return Col. Pellatt gave them a banquet, which they enjoyed in spite of their natural taciturnity.

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TO THE LOAF-MAKER

BY A SONG-MAKER

The Archbishop of York mentioned that he had been very much touched the other day by receiving from a journeyman baker towards the building of a church in his parish the sum of £500, the savings of a lifetime, along with a letter in which he said he gave the amount as a small thank-offering for the benefits God had given him ever since his baptism.—Yorkshire Post, April 21, 1910.)

Oh, my brother, my brother, I would I could do as much!
Every day through the heat and stress
You made your loaves for the Lord to bless—

Loaves you could see and touch—
To feed the hungry or help the faint,
Bring needed life to sinner and saint,
Like the sun, who through all the journey's length
To the just and the unjust giveth strength!

Oh, my brother, my brother, I would I had always made
At daily cost of the oven's heat
Such holy loaves for the folk to eat—
Served as the Master bade—
Still counting even the counter-pelf
A trust from the Lord of Life Himself,
And feeding the folk with the best of good
Made quick in the fires of brotherhood!

Oh, I have striven, have striven, to earn my right to my bread,
Were it only to lift with joyful song
The bitter days that should make men strong,
Or give in love's own stead;
A call to battle, a passing breath
Of courage and hope in face of death!
I made the loaves, but the loaves were few,
And I often failed, as the Master knew.

You, my brother, my brother, were crowned with a ceaseless toil,
Till out of your faithful, laboring life—
The furnace flush of your oven-strife—
You won a thrifty spoil,
You, who have laid on the altar-stone
A double gift for the Lord to own—
The daily bread that is lifebread good,
And the Bread of the Spirit's Brotherhood!

You who have fed men's bodies to work the will of the soul—
Faithfully serving, won in the end
To helping the soul itself, my friend,
The body's life to control,
Soul-hunger's agony to redress,
And man with the Bread of Life to bless,
So heartening singers, who with bent head,
In self-scorn bent, have tried to make soul's bread.

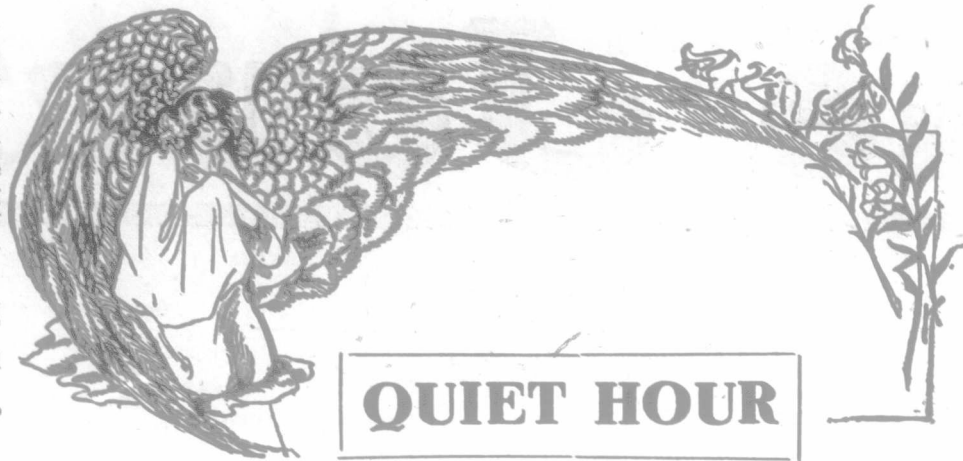
—ANNIE MATHESON, in Westminster Gazette.

HERE AM I; SEND ME

(Also I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; send me.—Isa. vi.: 8.)

"To Him myself I wholly give,
At His command I die, or live,
I trust His love and power:
Whether to-morrow, or to-day,
His summons come, I will obey,
He knows the proper hour."

A few days ago I heard an inspiring address on the subject of missions—work in the West. The speaker described the great crowds of immigrants who are sweeping into Canada, year after year. Many of these settlers have been accustomed to regular church services and would gladly welcome the opportunity of gathering together on Sundays to worship God. But the laborers are few, and it is impossible to find men to minister to the spiritual needs of thousands of hungry souls. Do any readers of this page hear the Voice of the Lord, saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?"
If you hear that call for volunteers,



QUIET HOUR

will you not answer." "Here am I; send me!"

Is spiritual life slowly dying down in your district? Then perhaps much of the responsibility rests on you. If there are no Sunday services within reach, can you not start cottage meetings? There is no need to shrink back in fear, saying, "I could never pray out loud before other people." The beautiful prayers in the Prayer Book are better than anything you could compose. If you have not a copy in the house, surely one of the neighbors can supply you, or you can buy one very cheaply. A service, with responsive Psalms, prayers, hymns, and a good sermon, read aloud—with the regular lessons appointed for the Sunday, or other suitable selections from the Old and New Testaments—will do wonders in bringing people nearer to God. A few years ago a young girl went West to teach school. There was no church service of any kind in that district, so she began a sort of Bible class, with a shortened form of Morning Prayer taking up part of the time. Men and women, as well as the young people, were attracted. After a few years they got a regular minister—for "where there's a will there's a way," and their young teacher had shown them the value of common worship and regular spiritual food. Now, here is an opportunity for many readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE—both men and women. If nothing else can be done, perhaps it will be possible to start a Sunday-school. This week I got a letter from one of our readers, asking if I could give her information about suitable pictures to hang on the walls of a room she was using for a Sunday-school class. She was willing to pay \$1.00 or more for each picture. There is one who has responded to God's call for volunteers!

Are you doing anything at all to pass on to others the knowledge of God which you possess? If not, it will die out in your own soul. Those who do not stand as lights kindled by God, not only brightening the place where He has placed them, but also giving the spark of living faith, through prayerful effort, to fire the souls of others, need not be surprised if their faith grows weak and their spiritual vision dim. Perhaps they say, sadly: "I wish I had my childhood's faith back again!" and all the time they are letting their souls grow thin and weak for want of regular spiritual food and exercise, and for want of prayer, which is the fresh air of the spirit.

If you want to be used by God as a missionary (and every soldier of Christ should be a witness for Him), then offer yourself as a volunteer for any work He wants doing. The call is ringing in our ears: "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" What other answer can we make than the prompt reply of the prophet Isaiah: "Here am I; send me."

If you want to help in the battle against sin that is being waged by the army clothed in the white robes of righteousness, an army following hard after One whose white vesture is dipped in blood, then you must be tremendously in earnest. You will never work wondrously with the mighty weapon of prayerful service, if you are satisfied to plod through the wilderness seeking only manna for yourself. If God wants to send you on His errands, wants to send His messages by you, then you must be always presenting yourself as a volunteer before the Throne, always listening for the still, small voice, which is unheard by one who allows himself to be absorbed in the cares and pleas-

ures of this life.

A true soldier of Christ holds his life absolutely at his Master's disposal. He is ready to go anywhere and do anything that is plainly the duty marked out for him.

God wants to send many messages through us; He wants each Christian to be, like John the Baptist, a voice speaking His words. It is a great honor and privilege to be used by Him, to be the channel through which He touches other souls; but how can God speak through our voice unless we are listening for His, and keeping ourselves free to obey His special commands?

Christ is still the Word of God. That Word came into touch with men, not through a great king or conqueror, but through the lowly, holy, village maiden—Mary of Nazareth. So, to-day, He is continually coming into quickening touch with man through pure souls and bodies which are consecrated unreservedly to His service, through men, women and children, who say with steady, resolute determination:—"Here am I; send me!"

If God is not working mightily through us—and He only knows whether He is making full use of our powers for His glorious purposes—then it must be that we are not entirely consecrated to His service, or are not keeping always in touch with Him. If He has lighted us with the fire of His indwelling Life, He certainly intends us to do our part in the great work of lighting the world. Let us put more life, energy and enthusiasm into our prayers for the growth of His Kingdom, and then we can reach out in His power to strengthen the souls around us.

The only way to do Christ's work is to press close to Him and stay there. Then both hands can be stretched out in eager service. Then His quickening Life can flow through you in an ever-increasing flood. What matter though you have little time, money or worldly influence! The great Life which has transfigured millions of souls, filling them with power and joy and beauty, was very short, very busy, and was not helped by money or worldly power. The greatest of men worked in a village carpenter shop, and it is better for the world that it was so. He has shown that true power lies in character, not in position. With God behind a man, working through him, nothing can be impossible—though success is sometimes hidden for a time. Christ did not seem to have made a success of life when He died on the Cross and His followers were scattered in fear and weakness. But He is the Stone which is to become a great Mountain, and fill the whole earth. His is the Kingdom set up by the God of heaven, which shall never be destroyed, but shall stand forever.—Dan. ii.: 35, 44.

If you want to work for God more and more successfully, and are feeling discouraged at your own weakness, then remember that it is not you who are to do the work, it is God, Who will work through a consecrated human instrument.

"The feeble hands and helpless, reaching blindly through the darkness,
Touch God's Right Hand in that darkness,
And are lifted up and strengthened."

DORA FARNCOMB.

THE VISION OF HIS FACE

BY DORA FARNCOMB.

(Introduction to English Edition).

The Rev. J. Stuart Holden writes: "Very gladly do I accede to the request to write a short preface to this volume, which, however, needs no commendation of mine. Its title prepares us to find in its pages the exaltation of Christ as the center and source of all true life, which expectation is entirely fulfilled to the reader. The authoress is one who is obviously 'far ben.' She has learned the secret of the Lord, and is more than usually felicitous in imparting it to her fellow-disciples, none of whom can but be inspired and helped to a truer realization of the fullness of Christ by the perusal of these pages. In this our day . . . nothing, indeed, is more needed than the unbroken vision of His Face, to whom looking we are saved and strengthened to run the race. These brief chapters, while not professing anything of the merely academic or literary, are full of that unspicable radiance which the Vision imparts to beholding souls. And yet they are far from being merely mystical, for they make nothing so clear as the fact that individual relationship with Christ has a necessary social consequence in the life of the believer, whose love is 'not in word, nor in tongue, but in deed and in truth,' and who expresses his love for the Lord in self-sacrificing service to those for whom He died."

"Without having anything of the sound of the trumpet, this book vibrates with the music of the harp, and I am certain that those who take it up in the desire of gaining more clearly the Vision of the King in His beauty, will lay it down with deep gratitude and satisfaction of heart."

"The Vision of His Face" contains seventeen chapters—more than 200 pages. Cloth, with gilt lettering. Price, \$1.00, postpaid. Canadian edition, The Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man. English edition (with introduction by Rev. J. Stuart Holden, M.A.): Elliott Stock, 62 Paternoster Row, E. C., London.

FROM AN ALBERTA READER

Editor "Hope's Quiet Hour:"

I am another interested reader, my husband having subscribed to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for at least eight or nine years. I always look anxiously forward to the reading of Hope's Quiet Hour, and have often felt like writing something for its pages, but have put off doing so from time to time. I have been helped much in faith lately by comparing the case of "The Blind Man" (Bartimeus) with "The Gift of the Holy Spirit." The Saviour must have known, yet He draws from the man his request: "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" In another place He says: "Ye have not, because ye ask not," and as soon as the request was made, the answer came: "Go thy way, thy faith hath made thee whole"—and immediately he received his sight. His request was: "Lord, that I might receive my sight." And is not our request, "Lord, that I might receive Thee" (the Holy Spirit), and He says in Acts: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost." Let us receive Him.

I was reading of "The mantle which Elijah threw over Elisha," and it seemed so beautiful—it was the mantle of the love of God; and he received Him immediately, and his spirit became as the spirit of a little child. It was the overshadowing of the divine presence, and can He not cast it over whom He will?

THE NEW FLAVOR
MAPLEINE

A flavor used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 50c. for 2 oz. bottle and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wn.

The Ingle Nook

WANTED—A SUNBONNET PATTERN

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been going to write to the Nook nearly every week for a long time, but so often I see in the *ADVOCATE* just what I wanted to know that I'm saved the trouble of even writing. For instance, Miss Neville's article on the planting of fruit bushes was one of the things just written for me, apparently, so I've been "getting down in the dirt" with some currant bushes, and they all seem very much alive. The turkey question, too, interested me, as I'm trying them on a very small scale for the first time.

Your own little speeches I enjoy most heartily; only I wish you would give us more of them. "The Depravity of Common Things" was most true to life. If you had to do with cows and calves and such, you would realize it even more thoroughly than now. A calf that never bunted before while drinking will do so on say a Sunday evening when one is "tidied up," or when one has just put on a clean dress or apron. A cow that never was known to move while being milked will place her foot firmly over the milker's, if that unfortunate being has new boots on. Just once this season I wanted to get through work early to spend the evening away from home, and on that particular evening, precisely at milking time, the cows had to indulge in nearly half an hour's play before they could be persuaded to come in to be milked. Still, I like all the live things, especially the "young growing things," whether plants or animals. One can't help being interested and amused when a wee colt is trying his new-found teeth, or when the calves are discovering that the tender green grass is good, very good to eat, not to mention when the eager downy chicks are crowding 'round, each trying to secure the biggest crumb.

Here's another one, too, that rejoices that your paragraph on hospitality escaped the "inverted hat," since that same paragraph was productive of so much that was interesting in the *ADVOCATE* of May 25th.

I'm glad that Octavia Allen introduced the subject of the working dress, and I hope many of our members will discuss it. It is a subject that needs much discussion, for I can't think that the plan of Octavia's friend is quite feasible. We all want to be as neat as possible in our every-day dress, though, so maybe others will tell us how they manage. I wonder would I be asking too much if I asked some chatterer for the pattern of a plain, easily-made sunbonnet. I'm getting a deep mahogany color. A hat won't always stay on, if one is "going some" on horseback, and although my hair is all fastened on, my combs and pins are not.

But if I don't cease, you'll be thinking I don't need any cover for my head. "Why shingle an empty barn?"

HERBERTA.
(You're a dear to write such a jolly letter. I'm reading it on a scorching day and wondering how you ever got energy enough to write. There's no starch left in me, brain and body.—D. D.)

ANY MEMBERS FROM SHROPSHIRE

Dear Dame Durden:—When I saw your invitation in the Ingle Nook to come again I did not intend being so long in coming, but the time has slipped by so quickly I suppose I am too late. Or, perhaps, if you think my letter of enough interest, you will use it later on. I cannot write on any special subject; I can only say that I am interested in the letters in the Ingle Nook, especially those on buttermaking and also poultry-raising; as, since I wrote the Ingle Nook about a year ago, I have been on a farm, and the reading of the letter on buttermaking has helped me in making butter. I have no turkeys, but I have over fifty young ducks and more than a hundred chickens. I do not know how many chickens and ducks I will have by the time the hens have done hatching. I am a farmer's daughter, but this is my first experience in setting hens and looking after them and I find I like the work.

I would like very much to know if there are any members in the Ingle Nook from Shropshire or Staffordshire. I came from Shropshire and have lived in both counties. If there are, I would like to correspond, as I find it rather lonely on the farm, not but that I have plenty of work to keep me busy. This is a well-settled district but there are no young people, and the farmers' wives find enough to do without visiting. We can scarcely get help for love or money. Wishing the Ingle Nook every success I will close.

ENGLISH MANITOBA.
P.S.—I saw a recipe for baking powder in the Ingle Nook. I would be pleased to see it again, as I would like to try it.—E. M.

(HOMEMADE BAKING POWDER.—One-half pound cream of tartar, one-quarter pound baking soda, one-quarter pound cornstarch. Sift all together through a flour sieve three times, then keep in air-tight cans. Use a teaspoonful to each cup of flour.)

You are a little late for the girl's reunion, but never too late to be welcomed in the Ingle Nook.—D. D.)

AN OLD MEMBER WITH A NEW NAME

Dear Dame Durden and Ingle Nook Friends:—Perhaps mine will be one of many letters that will come crowding in after the busy spring season. Well, if there are others of more value, just throw mine away. My feelings will not be hurt.

Although my last name looks different from what it did a few months ago, many of you will recognize my first name, for I have never seen it signed to anyone else's letters. I think I am the only "Brenda," am I not?

Perhaps it is up to me to tell you where I am. Well, I am trying my hand at housekeeping in a little shack on the prairies—a new homestead, such as a long time ago I theorized about in some of my letters. The practical is now my part.

To-night we have both windows open wide to admit the air. Other things gain admission also—the mosquitoes crawl right through the screens, just as they do in larger houses.

Let me tell you about my garden. I was here in time to plant a fair-sized one. The land it is on had been cropped, but was not well worked. However, I had lots of help from "the other side of the house." A thorough disking put the land in fair shape. I planted all sorts of common vegetables, and now they are coming up beautifully. The gophers watched me plant the seeds. Then they went and dug them up. A few doses of strychnine stopped all that. In spite of cold and snow and heavy frost, even cabbages sown in the open, and tomatoes, are looking strong and healthy. This is such a new part that weeds common in older gardens are not troubling this one. But the wild flowers are coming up plentifully.

In planting my seeds I did not forget the flowers. I have a nice bed of annuals that will bloom some sweet day, I hope.

And fruit and flowering bushes that I brought from the old garden at Cottonwood are all alive and green. Some day we intend to have trees, too, and lots of them.

During many jolly horse-back rides, in which I have indulged since coming here, I have found traces of trees and bushes, that prove to me that trees and wild fruits would be plentiful here if prairie fires were stopped. Strong measures are being taken to prevent fires. It will not be long till we see the vegetation improving along the ravines.

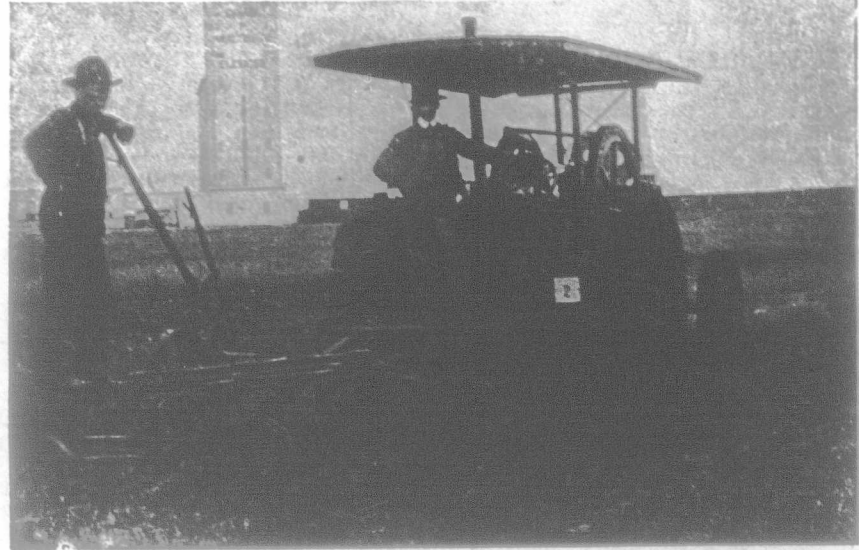
The Sabbath is apt to be lightly thought of in new districts like this. People from everywhere are here, and I am afraid some of them left all the Sundays they ever knew behind them. Some of us brought a little bit of Sunday along with us though, and those who did not bring any of their own can have a slice of ours and welcome. Sabbath observance grows with use, and it will not be long till the Sabbath breakers see the big mistake they are making

The Gas Traction Engine

WILL BE AT THE Winnipeg Exhibition

SEE IT AT THE PLOWING MATCH

Visit the ONLY Gas Traction Engine Factory in the West at ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG



H. L. Stephens and Brother, Carl, of Aplin, N.D., bought a Gas Traction Engine last Spring—
Broke land under contract—got \$4 per acre
Worked engine all season—made money
Mighty proud of their machine—why shouldn't they be?

THESE TWO MEN STATED UNDER OATH:

We broke in twelve and one-half hours, 40 acres with one of the engines built by the Gas Traction Company and only used 40 gallons of gasoline. We consider this engine as far ahead of other makes, as the Wireless Telegraph is ahead of the Pony express.

Takes lots of power—wonderful Stand-Up-To-The-Grind Qualities—positive fuel economy to make a record like this. The Gas Traction Engine has all these qualities—and many more. That's why the word is passing from mouth to mouth—

BUY THE GAS TRACTION ENGINE

IT'S GUARANTEED TO DO SOMETHING AND DOES IT

WE WANT TO SHIP YOU AN ENGINE ON APPROVAL—give you a chance to test it thoroughly in the field on your own farm. If it doesn't do all it's guaranteed to do—no pay.

BE CURIOUS—Ask us what we'll guarantee OUR ENGINE to do in YOUR HANDS. Write today for free catalog, "The Passing of the Horse," prices, terms, etc. DO IT NOW.
Mention the Farmer's Advocate.

GAS TRACTION COMPANY

WI NI EG, MAN.

in not conforming to Canadian laws.

Sunday schools, churches and day schools are springing up everywhere, and the new settlements will soon have all the advantages of the older districts.

Later on, if you would like to hear, I may tell you how my garden grows,
BRENDA E. DOW.

(The heartiest congratulations and good wishes, my dear, for a very happy life in your new home. It will be none the less happy because it is a "shack on a homestead." I am sure I am just voicing the feelings of all our members, and we all hope you will keep on writing to us about your garden or about anything else that interests you.—D. D.)

A COMFORT ON A DISMAL DAY

Dear Dame Durden:—This is such a cloudy, dismal day, I thought I would endeavor to overcome my timidity, and write to the Ingle Nook folks. There are so many interesting letters published through your columns and so much helpful advice and good recipes, that I should like to help some of the readers in return. Of course I am homesteading with my husband, and suppose a good many of the other readers are, and so we do not have the luxuries we would otherwise have;

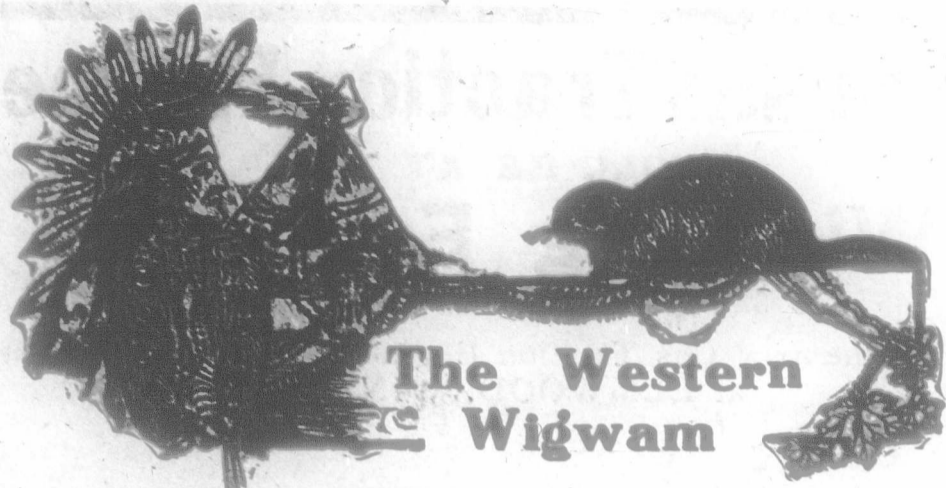
although I think some day things will be better, as this seems to be quite a prosperous district.

We have one little girl sixteen months old. She seems bright enough; she talks quite a bit, but will not try to walk, that is, try to help herself. She seems so afraid alone but she walks along nicely when we hold by her hands. I am puzzled how to teach her not to be afraid.

I will send a cabbage salad recipe for Alexandra to put among her collection: Chop cabbage fine, sprinkle with salt to taste, a pinch of white pepper, chopped celery, one cup thick sweet cream, two tablespoons vinegar, one-half cup sugar, one-fourth teaspoon soda stirred into the cream. Pour the mixture over cabbage, beat well and when properly done there should be scarcely any weight to the salad. Sprinkle chopped nuts over the top.

Will close, as I am afraid my letter is too long now. Wishing Dame Durden and the Ingle Nook every success.

—MYRTLE:
(Perhaps baby gets her timidity from you, since you were afraid to write to Ingle Nook at first. I'm not an authority on the baby question, but there are plenty of mothers in our membership, and we'll call them to the rescue.—D. D.)

**CHARLIE THE DOG**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. I live on a farm about fourteen miles from Swift Current. We came from the United States, in the state of Ohio. I have one brother older and three younger than myself. We have a dog and a cat; the dog's name is Charlie, and the cat's name is Shelum. The cat has got some kittens. I have trapped a good many gophers this spring and poisoned a good many. We have about twenty-five big chickens and some little chickens. We have all of our grain planted and it is growing nicely, and we have the garden all in. I am sending an addressed envelope and a two-cent stamp for a button.

Sask. **YANKEE GIRL.****A BAD FALL**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was reading over some of the letters to the Western Wigwam and I thought I would like to join.

I had a bad fall. I fell out of the Qu'Appelle school window. I broke my jaw bone in two places, and also got two cuts. The height of the fall was twenty-four feet. I don't suppose any of the members have had such a fall. I am nine years old and am in the third reader. My father has taken the ADVOCATE for some time.

Sask. **MURIEL HART.****WHO PRESSES FLOWERS?**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, so I am going to let you know who I am. My mother is a Canadian, and my father came from Scotland when he was three years old. I was born in Ontario, and we moved to Alberta three years ago. When we were going to Calgary, we could see the snowy tops of the Rocky mountains. We saw hundreds of antelope too. I like Alberta very well.

We grow oats, wheat and peas here, besides a lot of vegetables. We had green corn and cucumbers last year and ripe pumpkins and tomatoes. We planted maple and apple seeds last spring, and the maples are doing well, but some of the apple trees got their tops frozen. They are in leaf again now. We have tomatoes in blossom too.

I think the Boys' Club is going to be a good one; if I was a boy I would write to it. I find the letters very interesting.

My favorite books are Scotch stories. I have read "The Young Fur-traders," "Duncan Polite," "The Little Minister," "Erling the Bold," and many others.

Do any of the members know how to preserve flowers, such as the rose, without getting them out of natural shape? I think they would be nicer that way. I am sending inclosed a stamp for button. Wishing every success to the Western Wigwam, I remain,

Alta. **SILVER MAPLE.****MOVING TO THE PRAIRIE**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will write to your interesting club again, and I hope to see it in print. As I wrote once before and didn't see it in print I supposed it was not good enough and went to the waste-paper basket instead. But never forget the little text: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

I think the same as Oriole about the stories instead of letters. I wish that any of the Wigs living out on the prairies would communicate with me and tell me what it is like, because I expect to go there shortly. We used to like living in the country a year ago. Of all the wild flowers and animals on

the farm I like the horse the best. Riding and driving I think is lovely. We used to have to ride or drive four miles to school, but now we only have about five minutes walk.

When we get to the prairies we will have eight miles to go, so I am told. Father has been in all this summer, since the end of March, getting ready for us to follow him. Oriole and Broncho Buster's letters were very interesting in the week of June 1st, 1910. I have one sister and one brother and they both go to school when they can get. My sister is very fond of reading, and she has read a good many books. Can any of the little Wigs tell me any good books to read? I have read "The Red Man's Adventures, Maiwa's Revenge, The Young Burglar, The Shoemaker's Present and many others. "Eric" is a very good book for girls. I must close and leave room for other letters. Wishing the club every success.

B. C. **HETTY DODDS****A GREAT READER**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I guess I will again write to you.

The town of Rivers is growing very fast this last year. The population is about one thousand people.

I like mostly all the other girls enjoy reading very much. Some of my favorite books are: the Elsie books, The Lamp-lighter, Carmichael, Meadowbrook Farm, Anne of Avonlea, Aunt Diana, Averil, Only a Girl, In His Steps, Inez, The Vicar of Wakefield, With Wolfe in Canada, Under Drake's Flag, Jessica's First Prayer, Miss Ashton's New Pupil, Little Women, Good Wives, Joes' Boys, Little Men, and Conquest and Self-conquest. I have read ever so many more books, but these are just a few that I can remember.

We have a large brick school in Rivers, and there are ninety-eight pupils going.

BROWN THRUSH.**KINDLY ADVICE ABOUT SICK DOGS**

(The letter given below was written by a member of the Ingle Nook who reads the Western Wigwam, and who was sorry for our little member whose dog died. So she is kind enough to send some help for others whose dogs get sick.—C. D.)

Dear Friend:—I noticed in reading the Western Wigwam that a little girl was feeling badly over the death of her dog by distemper. Now, my father, being English, had to have his dogs swarming the place, and he never lost one through distemper. He did not give sulphur in the drinking water, as one often sees done. As soon as the symptoms appeared—hind parts stiff and eyes watering—he would take a heaping teaspoon of sulphur and mix it into a ball with lard or butter. He did not try to make the dog take it like medicine, but just laid it down where the sufferers could get at it. He gave that amount morning and night for two days. Then, as a rule, the dog would get better. In some cases the treatment had to be repeated two or three different times. I tried it three years ago with four puppies, and in less than a week they were better and sold for a good price. Now, they run around Calgary as fine dogs as ever lived, and have taken special prizes at the fair. A dog with distemper must be kept dry and is better if kept a little warm while under treatment. I fancy the children's Cousin Dorothy would like to keep little hearts from aching, so I thought she might make use of this.

HEATHER HILLS.

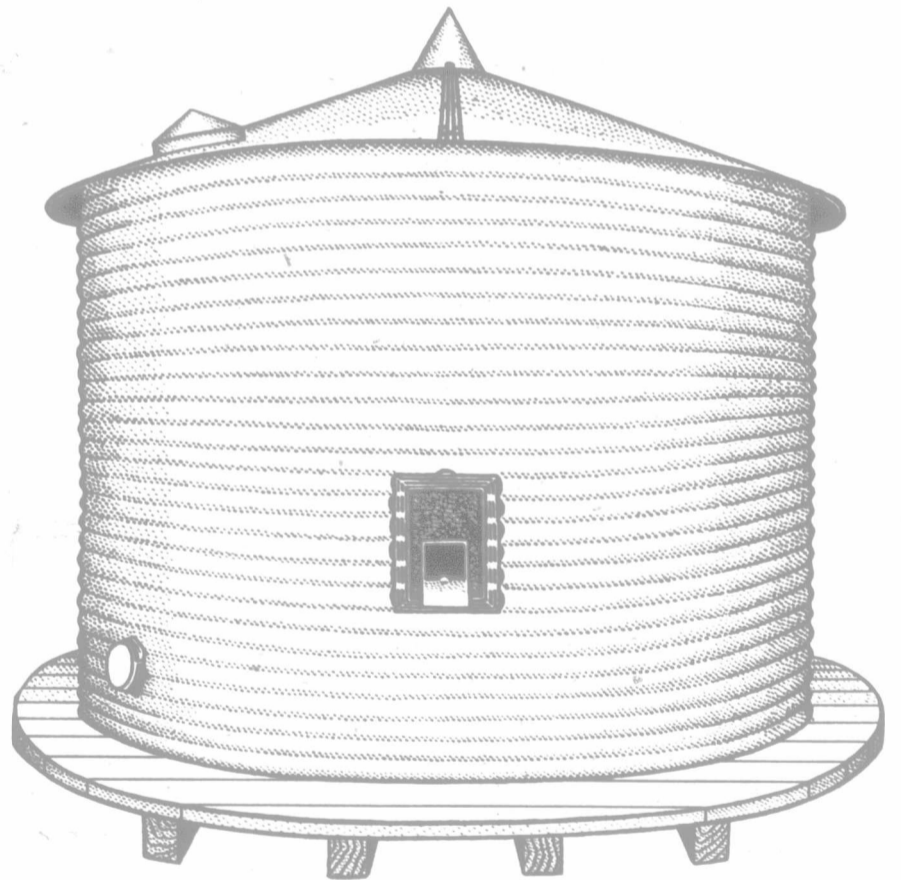
WHETHER YOU ARE RICH OR POOR
it pays to use



On account of its great strength it is the cheapest tea a poor man can buy, and the millionaire if he wants the best must have Blue Ribbon. Try a pound packet and if you do not find it superior to the tea you have been using, you can return it and your grocer will refund purchase price.

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850 and 1050 bushel capacity
PROTECT AGAINST FIRE
Cheap, Durable, Easily Erected
Handles Crop at Minimum Cost

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Trade Notes

WESTERN MANAGER

Goold, Shapley & Muir, of Brantford, Ont., have established a Western branch at Winnipeg, with D. J. Taylor as manager. With a thorough knowledge of the needs of the West and good business ability the new manager will further the interests of his firm. He has been in the implement business since 1886, and recently acted in the capacity of manager for Cockshutt Plow Co., at Regina. On leaving the Saskatchewan capital the citizens presented him with a gold watch and chain, and the members of his staff with a traveling bag and cane.

THE MIDGET FLOUR MILL

A machine exhibited at the Winnipeg exhibition, which will doubtless be of considerable interest to a large section of the public is the Midget Roller Flour Mill (Lough & Jewell, 26 and 28 Front Street, Toronto). For many years it has been the dream of milling engineers to design a single machine capable of performing the whole operation of converting wheat into flour. After some years of experiment this object has been attained by A. R. Tattersall, a leading English milling expert. Before the introduction of roller milling, the greater quantity of flour was produced by small millers scattered all over the country, but with the ever increasing demand for roller-made flour the majority of these mills have fallen into decay, simply because there was no suitable compact plant which could be fitted into a small building, and which was capable of producing high quality flour.

In the old days all the advantage was with the small miller. He could buy wheat grown in the surrounding district, and sell the products on the spot, thus saving the freight charges which so greatly decrease the net profits of the large mill. The Midget has been designed with the object of reinstating the small miller in his old position and of enabling new mills to be started in outlying districts, and to bring back to the country an industry which it should never have lost. There are scores of small mills about the country surrounded by wheat fields which, with the advent of the small roller plant, will be able to resume their legitimate sphere of usefulness. The great quantity of the wheat used would be delivered free at the mill door, and the offal mostly taken back by the wheat producers.

Some 80 Midget plants are doing profitable work for their owners in many parts of the world, and in spite of the keen competition among the large millers, the small men are able to get in and sell their flour against all competitors, their freight and working expenses being practically nil. The design of the mill, for which patents are granted or pending in all countries, is very ingenious and the construction is of the highest grade.

The machine consists of a solid iron frame work divided into two sections. The roller section contains two pairs of fluted break rollers and two pairs of smooth reduction rollers. The flour dressing section contains four centrifugal dressers with 56 square feet total silk surface and two centrifugal sifters. After the first break rolling a scalper sieve separates the stock into fine and coarse. The fine stock goes straight to the first centrifugal dresser, and the coarse goes through the second pair of break rollers, thence to the second centrifugal dresser. Any stock worth re-rolling is separated by a sifter at the end of this second centrifugal, and it joins the overtails of the first centrifugal and goes back to the first smooth reduction rollers. The clean bran tails over the end of the sifter and drops to the sack. The third centrifugal which takes the stock after the first smooth rolling sifts all the flour from it and pans the middlings to the second sifter, which drops the coarse shorts into a sack and sends the fine to the second and last reduction rolls, from which it passes to the last centrifugal. This takes out any flour left and drops the fine shorts to a sack.

Two or three qualities of flour can be

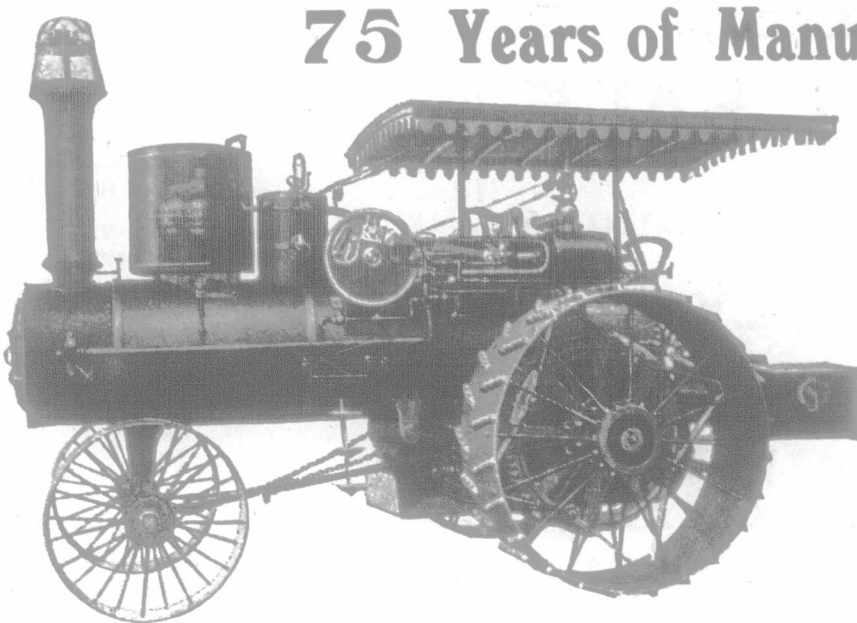
Wheat is wheat these days, and you can't afford to waste it with unpractically designed, cheaply built, foul cleaning threshers. Gaar-Scott threshers clean the grain so thoroughly that it brings a premium at the mill or elevator; and they save it so closely that these two items alone soon pay for the thresher.

One of our branch houses in North Dakota took the trouble to write for the opinions of grain buyers at the elevators, and the opinions of millers who were buying grain threshed by many different kinds of threshers. The grain in the sack or wagon must tell the story, and men in this business are entirely free from self-interest or prejudice. We want to send you our special "Tiger Truths" with the answers we got and hundreds of other letters from farmers and threshermen like this one:

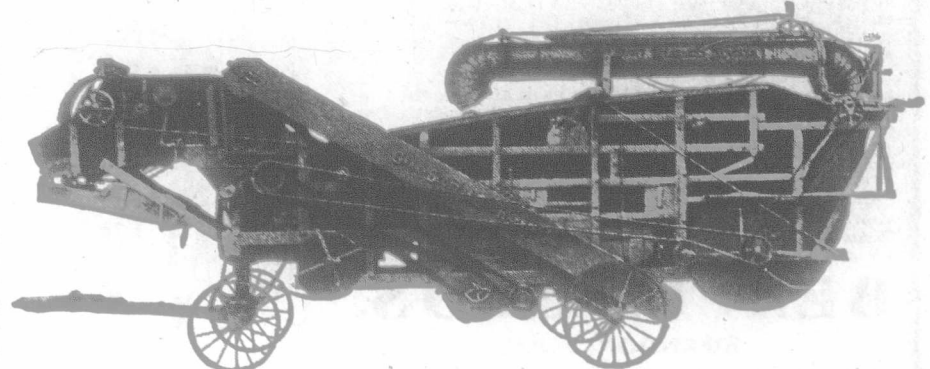
A 100,000 BUSHEL RUN

I bought a complete Gaar-Scott outfit this fall—25 h.p. single-cylinder engine and 36 x 60 separator, with gearless wind-straw stacker. The engine is a fine traveller; in fact, the best ever seen. All my customers were well pleased, as the thresher did clean and fast work. I feel sure that all the men I threshed for this season will back me in the statement that the machine is the cleanest thresher and the closest saver of any make in this section, and the engine is all that could be desired. We averaged 2,000 bushels of wheat a day, and altogether threshed 100,005 bushels. Our biggest day's run this fall was 3,000 bushels of oats in the forenoon, making one stop for water, and 1,300 bushels of wheat in the afternoon.

Chamberlain, Sask., F. H. MOORE.
Dec. 12, 1909.



AN EASY WAY TO PAY FOR A THRESHER



The TIGER LINE of THRESHERS



includes little "Tigers" with a big appetite, 24 and 28 inch cylinder, for medium or light gasoline and steam engines; and big "Tigers" with the biggest appetite, up to 44 inch cylinder—every one with steel wheels, steel axles and the strongest frame made, no matter from what material.

When it comes to Engines, we have the biggest, finest and most practical line made by any factory between the oceans, and there are

75 Years of Manufacturing Experience

back of every one of them.

We can give you a single, a double, a compound or a double-compound cylinder and two unequalled types of boilers, suitable for any kind of fuel that will burn. Sizes from 8 to 40 h.p., either general purpose or special plowing engines.

See the "TIGER" line at the Fair. Visit our warehouse, or write to

GAAR-SCOTT & CO.

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY
MANITOBA SASKATCHEWAN ALBERTA

taken from the mill. In the whole process only one elevator is used, and this is built into the frame. Owing to the shortness and simplicity of the process very little purification is required, all that is necessary being performed by a small exhaust fan over the scalper sieve in the roller section. This fan also ventilates the centrifugal section. The whole machine is driven by a single belt and requires three-horse power to drive it.

An automatic wheat cleaning machine is also exhibited at work on the stand. This is a very simple machine. It contains two self-cleaning sieves for taking out large and small dirt, a wheat scourer and aspirator and a cockle cylinder.

From the standpoint of the man in the street the process of the manufacture of flour, as illustrated by this plant, is a very simple one.

Questions & Answers

PAY FOR HAULING GRAVEL

A draws gravel for B to put into the building. If necessary can A put a lien on B's building to get his pay for his work?—H. A. S.

Ans.—If the gravel went into the building A can put a lien on it.

SIX HORSES TO PLOW

Is there any way of arranging the whiffletrees to drive six horses on a gang plow, three on the lead and three behind?

Ans.—The usual way of arranging six horses is four behind and two in front. If any reader has driven in the way asked for we would be pleased to receive and publish the information.

COW HAS SWOLLEN LEG

A cow, seven years old in milk, has been fed on hay and straw all winter. About a week ago she came up from the pasture one night with the right front hoof and leg swollen very much up to the shoulder. Around the back of hoof was all little blisters about the size of peas, and cracked around back of leg; also right side was scabby. We gave her stock food and a little oat chop. Now, she seems better. What was or is the matter with her and what should we do?

Ans.—Your cow has probably been in contact with some irritant, possibly a plant, or she may have been bitten by a dog in the heel. The proper treatment would have been a large dose of Epsom salts from 1½ to 2 pounds, powdered ginger, 1 ounce; molasses, 1 pint, the whole dissolved in at least 3 pints of warm water and given as a drench. The swollen leg bathed with

warm water for at least one hour at a time, three times a day, and the sore heel bathed with a lotion composed of sugar of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, ¼ ounce; soft water, 3 pints.

NAVEL ILL

A foal born first of May was crippled after two or more weeks old; seemed as if it was hipped on left hip; later its legs got weak. Hind quarters are weak; is hard to trot, but can jump over little poles rather than step over or trot. I was told the cords were weak. One hip seems a little lower than other. I was told colt had perhaps navel disease. The stall might have been kept a little cleaner. Colts' eyes are bright, and he is fat; started to eat oats, but does not now, as it likes to lie down most of time. What can I do for it?—E. C. B.

Ans.—We think you may be right in your suggestion, that the disease from which your colt is suffering is navel ill. Disinfecting with carbolic acid and tying the navel at birth may prevent the disease, but would do very little good now. Veterinarians treat this disease with considerable success by the hypodermatic injection of certain serums, so if there is a veterinary surgeon in your locality you had better consult him. Condition powders would not benefit the colt.

Put "BT" Stanchions and Steel Stalls In Your New Stable

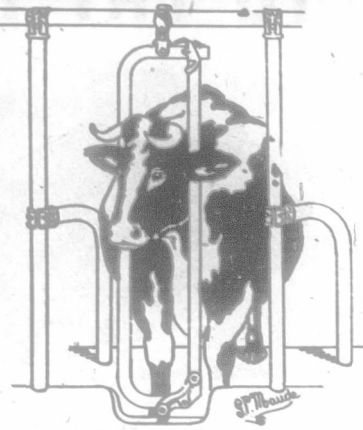
They will make your stable NEATER, BRIGHTER, MORE SANITARY, AND MUCH HANDIER TO WORK IN than any other construction you can use. No other tie is as comfortable for the cows as the "BT" Swinging Stanchion. No other tie keeps them as clean, for they cannot move back and forward in their stall, but at the same time they are perfectly free to get up or down and to card themselves.

The "BT" Stanchion is made in five sizes and can be used with wood frame construction if desired. Write for our free catalogue, giving full information how a stable should be laid out, how it should be ventilated, and how to lay cement floors properly. Write to-day and let us know how many cattle you tie up.

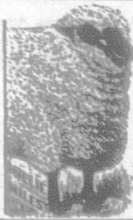
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BRANDON, MAN.

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SUMMER HILL OXFORDS



Their quality is undoubted. We have the best that time and experience can produce. We have seven hundred to select from. We are the founders of the first flock of Oxfords in America and have sold more Oxfords than all other breeders in Canada combined. Our new importation of fifty head will arrive July 30th. We are fitting one hundred head for exhibition this season and will exhibit at the leading shows this year. See our exhibit at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina. For particulars and prices write to **PETER ARKELL & SONS, TEESWATER, ONT.**

WA-WA-DELL FARM



DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTEHORNS—The breed par excellence for the mixed farmer. Choice stock of both sexes always for sale at reasonable prices.

LEICESTER SHEEP have demonstrated their superiority over all other breeds under Western conditions. My flock has been repeatedly pronounced, by expert Eastern judges, the equal of anything in America. A large and choice selection of both sexes and all ages for this season's trade. See my exhibit at the summer fairs.

A. J. MACKAY **MACDONALD, MAN.**

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AT
Winnipeg Exhibition Grounds
AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

22 JULY 22

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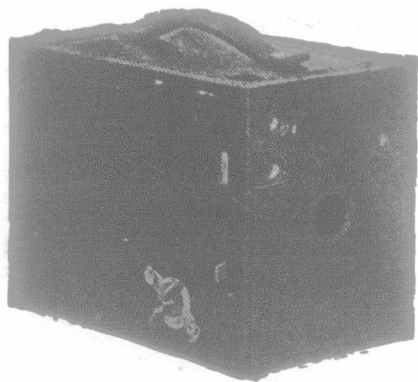
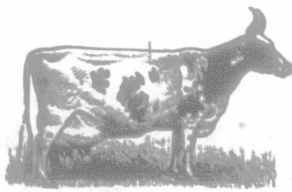
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GOSSIP

HOLSTEIN SALE

It is with pleasure we draw the attention of our readers to the large consignment sale of purebred Holstein cattle which the breeders of both Eastern and Western Canada are holding on the fair grounds at Winnipeg, on July 21 and 22. Over 100 head of cattle will be offered for sale by auction, the following breeders having made consignments: S. Hollingsworth, Athens, Ont.; C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.; W. M. Gibson, Winnipeg, Man.; R. J. Scott, Winnipeg, Man.; Homer Smith, Winnipeg, Man.; J. H. Davidson, Neepawa, Man.

There will be a number of male calves offered, and farmers can do nothing better than secure a purebred Holstein bull to head their dairy herds.

THE BIGGEST AND BEST

When asked about prospects for the Winnipeg Industrial last week, Dr. A. W. Bell, the manager, smiled and said he was satisfied that the public would consider it the best exhibition ever given in the Canadian West. "Take it from me," continued the manager, "we will have the greatest display of horses and cattle ever seen in this country."

Clydesdales, Percherons and Short-horns promise to be particularly strong. Entries in almost all classes are in advance of previous years, and judging from the interest manifested it will be a great fair.

BRYCE'S CLYDESDALES ARRIVE

W. H. Bryce, Doune Lodge, Arcola, Sask., arrived home last week with the consignment of Clydesdales he has been selecting in Scotland for the last few months. Mr. Bryce's importation numbers 37 head, 35 of which are fillies, and one Hackney stallion. The horses come chiefly from the famous Harviestoun stud and from the Glasgow district. They include animals from such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Revelanta, Royal Edward, Royal Favorite, Everlasting, Sir Hugo, Baron o' Buchlyvie, Ruby Pride, etc.

VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

The Vancouver Exhibition Association have issued the prize list for their first annual live stock exhibition and summer fair. Over thirty thousand dollars are offered in premiums and prizes. The farmers and fruit growers in British Columbia have evinced great interest in the work of the Vancouver Exhibition Association, and the fair promises to be well patronized. James Roy, manager and secretary, reports that he has had much enquiry from interested parties from Alberta, Saskatchewan and other provinces. The exhibition will be held from August 15th to the 20th.

John Buchanan, who for many years has ably filled the position of lecturer in Field Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has tendered his resignation. He becomes Parks Commissioner for the city of Calgary, Alta. Mr. Buchanan has served continuously at the college since his graduation in a most efficient manner. His painstaking and efficient work as a teacher and experimentalist has popularized him wherever the influence of his work was felt. He takes up his new work July 1st.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS IN MINNESOTA

Demonstration farms have been started in different parts of Minnesota, by the division of agricultural extension of the State University. These farms have been established by the aid of a committee of three, selected by the commercial club of the towns where they are located and three farmers in the neighborhood. The farmer whose farm is selected agrees to operate his farm for a term of five years as advised by the experts sent out by the division. He furnishes all equipment and labor and operates the farm as decided upon by agreement between himself and

Neuralgia Promptly Relieved

You will almost at once dispel any neuralgic pain, whether in head, teeth or back." This remedy will quickly relieve any attack of neuralgia. Sold by dealers in boxes of 18 for 25c.

If you have trouble securing them, send 25c. for box direct to manufacturers. **J. L. Mathieu Co., Prop., Sherbrooke, P. Q.** 3-5-0

the demonstrator. A farm for the purpose must be representative of the locality in area, soil and type of farming followed, and must be so located that it is accessible to the largest number of people. The work carried on will be entirely practical in its nature, and will consist chiefly in re-organization of the farm so that it may be farmed more effectively. Suitable farm crop rotation will be established, which further involves the proper appreciation of manures, together with work demonstrating the proper methods to use in the care and feeding of live stock.

Public meetings for demonstration purposes will be held on the farm from time to time, when desirable methods of agriculture will be explained and shown on the farm.

Blanks will be furnished the farm owners on which to report all business transactions, so that at the end of the year the total profit or loss on the farm may be ascertained.

These demonstration farms are not intended for experimentation, but to show every farmer, or others interested in agriculture, what experimentation at the State College of Agriculture and experience proves may be done on any farm where practical methods are followed. The arrangement, system and orderly classification and process of rotation will be exemplified by thoroughly, practical people, to enable farmers to raise better and more crops on present farms and better and more stock with the minimum of labor and expense.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

The great topic of conversation wherever farmers congregate is the high price of meat. Not for a quarter of a century have prices reached so high a level. The butchers have raised the price to the consumer, and there is every likelihood that the high level will be maintained for a lengthened spell. Supplies from the United States and Canada have reached a low figure, and the splendid lairages and abattoirs erected by the Clyde Trustees at Merkland are going a-begging. It is proposed to utilize them for something else, and so secure some return for capital expended. Now has come the opportunity



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

CONSIGNMENT AUCTION SALE

OF
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE
AT

Exhibition Grounds, Winnipeg, July 21-22, 1910

100 head choice bred males and females. The blood of the best families of the breed is contained in these animals. Catalogues on application to

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THE NEXT BIG EVENT

THE EDMONTON EXHIBITION

AUGUST 23, 24, 25 and 26

\$187,000

\$187,000

One hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars are being spent on
New Grounds and Buildings

There will be ample stock accommodation for all.
\$70,000 spent on stock buildings alone.
\$30,000 offered in prizes and purses.
\$25,000 spent on new grand stand.
147 acres of land acquired for Exhibition purposes.

Greatest Stock Show and Race Meet
West of the Great Lakes.

Fun for Everybody—Horse Racing, Circus, Animal Shows, Fireworks, Sideshows.

Excursion rates from all points. See the Capital City and the great mixed farming portion of Alberta.
Write for prize list to-day.

A. B. Campbell,
President.

L. E. W. Irving,
Vice-President.

A. G. Harrison,
Manager.

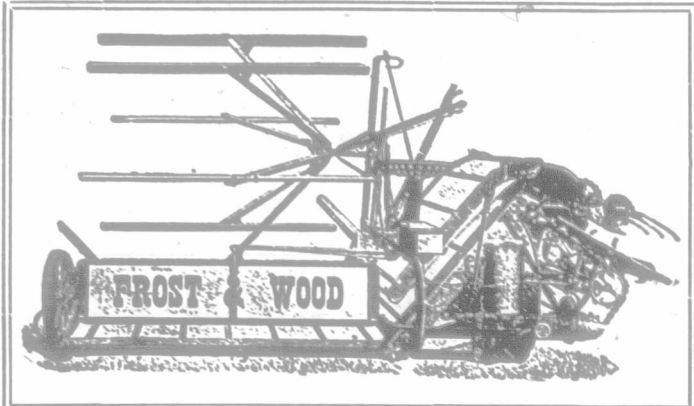
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ABSOLUTELY DEPENDABLE

**Strong
Foundation**

**Roller
Bearings**

Light Draft



**Automatic
Force Feed**

**Sure
Knotter**

Runs Easily

FROST & WOOD Improved Binders

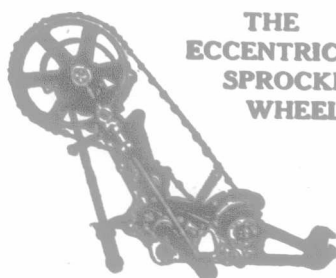
"DEPENDABILITY" practically sums up the whole question about a Binder. When your crops need harvesting, you must have a machine that will do your work quickly, and efficiently without a hitch from start to finish. And that machine is the Frost and Wood Binder—it is built in one of the largest factories in Canada, where farm implements of the highest quality have kept on improving for the past 70 years—all that is latest and best has been put into this one successful Binder.

ROLLER BEARINGS of generous size fit neatly and accurately in their boxes, and the liberal way in which we have equipped this machine with this class of bearings accounts for its remarkable light draft and also ensures very small cost for repairs.

AUTOMATIC FORCE FEED.—Our Binder is capable of elevating whatever the machine cuts—from lightest to the heaviest grains. The upper canvas on the elevator is so arranged that it will grip the straw as it is delivered from the platform. Hard to explain without an illustration, but our booklet, "Binder Facts," gives all details. Can we send you this book?

Sole Agents in Western Canada, who cordially invite all visitors to the Exhibition Motor Trials to make use of their warerooms.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG
BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON



**THE
ECCENTRIC
SPROCKET
WHEEL**

NOTICE that three of the arms of the Sprocket Wheel are shorter than the other three, which accounts for greater power and speedier work. When the grain is being compressed and tied, the packer arms require all the power they can get to make tight sheaves, and the chain which drives the Eccentric Sprocket is then pulling over the long arms of the wheel, exerting a steady, powerful draw. After the bundles are compressed and tied the chain has reached the short arms of the Eccentric Sprocket, and must, therefore, travel faster, thus the bundles are discharged quickly and everything is ready again for another bundle to be compressed, tied and discharged. Actual experience in the field has proved the superiority of this action on our Binder.

A SURE KNOTTER.—Before any of our Binders leave the factory we try them out thoroughly in all kinds of grain. We make it a point to see that all sheaves are tied securely and that there are no "misses" and no waste of twine. The binding attachment can be regulated to tie any size sheaf—we will guarantee the efficiency of this knotter in every particular.

THE MAIN DRIVE WHEEL.—that generates the power, cuts, elevates and ties the grain is a substantial piece of machinery, capable of standing the heaviest strain it may be put to. It has a double row of spokes arranged on the "staggard" principle, with the centres securely held in the wheel hub casting and with ends firmly fastened through the rim—absolutely no chance of them working loose. The large Angle-steel Mud-hugs riveted to the outside of the rim prevent the wheel from skidding in soft ground or dry, slippery stubble—the wide tire makes work easy under all conditions.

OTHER GOOD POINTS.—You could not wish for a sturdier, stronger foundation than we put on our Binder—in fact, the whole machine is built for hard wear and tear, and time and experience have demonstrated that the Frost and Wood Improved Binder is positively the strongest and most durable machine of its kind in Canada. Don't fail to see one of our Agent's dealers, or write them direct for further particulars and booklet—it will save you both time and money

of the home producer and feeder. He has waited patiently for the turn of the tide, and now it has come. He is not prepared, and few can blame him. The collapse of the oversea trade has been unexpected. The volume to which it had attained caused men to regard it as a permanency. That both the North American nations should be so rapidly have become equal to the consumption of their own meat, was scarcely contemplated by anyone. In Edinburgh market, on Tuesday, a bullock was sold at 50s. 9d. per live cwt. of 112 pounds. This works out at 54d. per pound, or, as you would express it, at 10 cents per pound. Of course, all this is good news to the farmer, but the scarcity of stores, or, as you call them, "stockers," means that he has to pay pretty high for his raw material. This cannot be remedied in a day. The growth of the oversea trade was not the work of a decade. The whole system of farming was in some localities revolutionized to meet the altered conditions, and dairying took the place of rearing and feeding for beef. No one did this willingly, as feeding is an easy kind of agriculture, compared with dairying. Many will be glad to revert to their first method

and abandon dairying, but such a change cannot be effected in a day.

NEW STOCK MARKET IN EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh is the ancient capital of Scotland, and in respect of site and historic associations one of the great cities of the world. It has taken a new departure recently, and in the course of a few weeks there will be opened by its municipality one of the finest cattle, sheep, pigs and corn markets in the world. Recently we were privileged to go through the premises, and a better-equipped market, lairages and abattoir will not be found anywhere. The site of this new market is George, to the extreme west of the city. At present it is far from the center of the city, but this is a fault which can be easily remedied. When one speaks of a "large" market in this country, the adjective is used in a relative sense. "Large" in Chicago is one thing, and "large" in Edinburgh is another thing altogether. But the Edinburgh market is splendidly appointed, and the Union Stockyards themselves could learn much from the Scots metropolis. The latest improvements found in continental cities have been adapted where suitable,

and in many cases the best on the continent have been improved upon. The cost of the buildings and equipment is put at £140,000, and we dare affirm that in no other country would such splendid results be obtained for the money. Visitors interested in the livestock trade should not omit the new Edinburgh market at Gorgie, and the new Clyde abattoirs for oversea cattle at Merklands, Glasgow. Even the most opinionated American could learn something from both places. If nothing else he could learn this, that in Scotland public works are carried through without one penny adding to the hands of the members of the municipality. We are threatened with an invasion of 2,000 to 3,000 Scots from the United States in 1911, when we mean to have a great exhibition in Glasgow, illustrative of Scottish history. This big crowd will not all have been born in Scotland. They will be mostly descendants of the Scots who helped to lay the foundations of the great Republic of the West. 1911 will also be noteworthy as the centenary of the first successful application of steam to the propulsion of vessels engaged in the assenger and goods trade. One hun-

Convicts Himself

Put these common sense questions to any agent who tries to sell you a disk filled or other common, complicated cream separator. Say to him:—
(1) "Are those disks or other contraptions in your separator intended to help it skim?" The agent will have to say "Yes".
(2) "Then you need such contraptions in your separator because it does not produce skimming force enough to do the work properly without them?" The agent will have to say "Yes".
(3) "Then a separator that does produce enough skimming force to do the work without disks or other contraptions must be a better and more modern machine than yours?" The agent will have to say "Yes" or else evade your question. The agent's own answers convict him of trying to sell an out-of-date machine.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

contain neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as common separators. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. Write for Catalog No. 186.



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

GLORIOUS KOOTENAY

Creston Fruit Lands offer **greatest** inducements of any in Province.

Soil and climate unexcelled. Irrigation unnecessary and no summer frosts.

Nearest to Markets. Look at your Map. Fruit shipped at noon reaches Alberta before midnight.

Prices Reasonable.

Improved, partly improved and unimproved lands for sale.

For further information apply to
OKELL, YOUNG & CO.
CRESTON, B. C.

T. M. Daly, K. C. R. W. McClure
W. M. Crichton E. A. Cohen
DALY, CRICHTON & MCCLURE
Barristers and Solicitors
Office: CANADA LIFE BUILDING
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STUDY AT HOME FARM BOOKKEEPING

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Farm Business from Start to Finish

**F. E. WERRY'S SCHOOL OF
FARM ACCOUNTING**

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Manitoba

CHURCH BELLS

CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

FULLY WARRANTED

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.

BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

Established 1866



Blood Was Bad.

From impure blood comes Pimples, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Festering Sores, Rashies, Constipation, Headaches, etc.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve. I used six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

For sale by all dealers.
Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
GRENPELL, SASK.
LANDS FOR SALE

HYSLOP BICYCLES \$25

Our success with popular-priced wheels last year encouraged us to plan for still better quality and value this season, with nothing in sight to nearly approach their construction and equipment for the money. What we offer is regular

\$50 WHEELS FOR \$25

Coupled with the Hyslop guarantee of thorough satisfaction or no sale. Country people can order direct by mail with the assurance of prompt service and immediate shipment. Send at once for Bicycle Folder giving fuller particulars. Your name and address is all we need.

HYSLOP BROS., LTD.
BICYCLES AND AUTOMOBILES
TORONTO, ONT.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK LINE
between **Chicago** and **Eastern Canada**
and the **DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO NEW YORK**
Via **Niagara Falls**

Through Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars
Steamship Tickets, Cook's Tours, Quebec S. S. Co.
Special Tours to the Mediterranean, Bermudas and West Indies.
For rates, reservations, time tables, and full information, apply to
A. E. DUFF
General Agent Passenger Department
Portage Ave., Phone, Main 7089
Winnipeg, Man.

dred years will have passed since Henry Bell built and engined the little "Comet," which carried passengers and goods from Glasgow to Helensburgh in a most satisfactory fashion. It is a far cry from Henry Bell's "Comet" to the mammoth Cunarders of 1910, but had there been no "Comet," there would have been no Lusitania or Mauretania.

MARVELLOUS CHANGES IN TRANSPORTATION.

Reference to shipping leads to an observation regarding the carriage of horses from this country across the Atlantic. Thirty years have passed since the writer first viewed the shipping of horses to the St. Lawrence. The distance between the Circe and the Saturnia, which to-morrow (June 11th) sets sail on her maiden voyage under the "Donaldson" flag, can hardly be imagined by anyone who had not seen the earlier ship. And yet we thought she was not bad, that old Circe; but when we look at the Saturnia, the Cassandra, and the Athenia, there is no more strength left in us. The half had not been told us. If we look at the "Allan" boats, the difference is scarcely less marked. Ships like the Hesperian and the Grampian, on the Glasgow and St. Lawrence route, awaken admiration, and now the Bristol and St. Lawrence route adds lustre to the tale with its great ships, the Royal Edward and the Royal George. An Atlantic voyage is now an ocean picnic, and the cattle and horse accommodation provided to-day excels the accommodation provided of old time for passengers.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The emigration of the cream of our rural population was a marked feature of the early months of this year. Canada has been greatly enriched thereby, and Scotland has been impoverished. Thoughtful men on every side of politics are asking what may be done to stay this untoward feature of rural life. The attempt to establish small holdings in an arbitrary way in Scotland has not matured, while the effort towards the same goal in England, along the line of permission, has proved remarkably successful. There is a difficulty even in England. The act contained no provision for compensating the farmer whose land was taken to form small holdings. This was most unjust. Everyone can understand that it is possible to take away part of a farm and do far more damage to it than is represented by the deduction of so many acres from its working area. A farm is a whole, and a good farmer works the bad in along with the good soil that may be found on it. If a large section of the good soil be taken out of the farm, the whole character of the holding is changed, and the farmer loses much more than is represented by the mere deduction of acreage. There is now a proposal to legislate so that the farmer may be compensated, and this, on the face of it, is most just. The surprising thing is that anyone should have been found willing to legislate without including such compensation in the programme. What is wanted in Scotland to keep the population on the soil is not so much what are called small holdings as the small farm—the holding which will employ a pair of horses, and into which a man with small capital can enter. A thrifty farm servant can save money, so that by the time he is 35 years of age he can enter such a holding. But the attractions of Canada overshadow this. There the man has the certainty of owning what he labors. Here he may labor for a lifetime, and he is no nearer ownership at the close of his life than he was at the beginning. I am a firm believer in Canada, and ere many years are gone it will be the fairest jewel in the British crown.

SHOWS AND SHIPMENTS.

The show season and the shipping season are contemporary, and between the two we are kept unusually busy. This week we have had the Edinburgh Show, a successful event, but indicative of the changed conditions of the horse trade. Formerly, Edinburgh was the best light-horse show in Scotland. Ayr had the native breed of cattle as its feature; Glasgow had Clydesdales as easily its best feature, and Edinburgh was the best show of Hunters and Hackneys in Scotland. This week we had a good show of Hunters, yet not equal to those of the past, but the show of Hackneys

EATON'S MIDSUMMER SALE

JULY 2nd to AUGUST 15th.

The EATON MIDSUMMER SALE gives opportunity for the purchase of needed goods: things you want now and must have. Each purchase is productive of a REAL SAVING, a saving that makes itself felt in reducing the daily expenses of your home or farm. To profit fully you should

GET A SALE CATALOGUE NOW

and order at once while the Sale is young. Catalogues will be mailed promptly to any address on request. Write for your copy TODAY.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Does Butter Making Pay?

It certainly will if you use the time-proven white spruce butter tub.

It will not if you use any other light, unsoakable tub.

And besides the White Spruce Tub is so much more sanitary. Write to

Walter Woods & Company
WINNIPEG, MAN.

ALMA COLLEGE
Gives Practical as well as Artistic EDUCATION

Alma is a college home where Education means thorough training of spirit, mind and body. Here is received thoughtful, purposeful instruction with proper, helpful relaxation. Social surroundings desirable, and health safe-guarded by adequate exercise. Abundance of wholesome, well-cooked, well-served food. Beautiful grounds. Sanitary buildings. Healthful climate. Preparatory, Collegiate Courses, Art, Commercial, Domestic Science, Elocution and Physical Culture, Music. Terms low. Send for prospectus. Address Robert I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ontario. 8

SUN FIRE

The oldest Insurance Office in the world
FOUNDED A.D. 1710 BI-CENTENARY 1910
HOME OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND
Canadian Branch, Sun Building, Toronto, H. M. Blackburn, Manager
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

WANTED

Mixed prairie farm in good cultivation in exchange for a private home or rooming house, half mile from city of New Westminster, on the banks of the Fraser River. Apply
A. G. MARSHALL, SOUTH WESTMINSTER, B.C.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FARM HELP of every description supplied. Mrs. Johnson-Meyer, 315 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Phone 7752.

LOCAL AGENTS—We have some very good openings in Saskatchewan and Alberta for good live men, willing to give their whole time or part of same in doing subscription work for the Advocate. Good commission paid to reliable people. When writing enclose references as to character, etc. Address FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Box 3069, Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—I will sell two at bottom price. I will buy any number at market prices, subject to confirmation. E. B. McDermid, Nelson, B. C.

FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunderstorms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 34 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

AGENTS WANTED—Smart active ladies to take orders in country districts for our famous made-to-order corsets and skirts. Good commission. Apply Robinson Corset & Costume Co., London, Ont.

YOUNG YORKSHIRES, male and female, for sale. Ready for shipment any time. These pigs are from Earl of Rosebery's stock. Price, \$10 f. o. b. Manitou. Joseph McGregor & Sons, Manitou, Man.

FOR SALE—Twenty choice Berkshires, four to six months old; majority sows. Also four young Shorthorn bulls, all registered as sold W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.

FOR SALE—Six oct. piano case Bell organ, nearly new; will sell at half price on easy terms. Hardy & Hunt Piano Co., Ltd., 715 First St., West, Calgary, first store north of Molson's bank.

Poultry and Eggs

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeders' name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

D. SMITH, Glarstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

D. P. WOODRUFF, Caldwell, Alta., breeder of Kentucky Saddlers; young registered stallions of best breeding for sale.

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta., Shorthorns Scotch Collies and Yorkshires for sale.

ENGINES FOR SALE—We have on hand ready for delivery a number of Portable and Traction Engines, simple and compound, from sixteen to thirty horse-power rebuilt and in first-class order, which we will sell much below their value. Address P. O. Box 41, or the John Abell Engine and Machine Co., Ltd., 76 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—Nation's Custard Powder, now sold by all grocers; 5-cent packets, 1 lb. and 1 lb. patent measure tins, wholesale. W. H. Escott, Winnipeg.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Send description. Northwestern Business Agency Minneapolis.

FOR SALE—Marshall gasoline tractor, 32 B. H.-P., a strong reliable engine in splendid condition; seven plows; stubble, road-hauling, threshing. Seen working daily. Owner buying large engine. Box 397, Regina.

FOR SALE—One complete threshing rig, good as new, with all latest attachments—34 h.-p. C. C. Hy. plowing engine and 44 x 66 separator. Also one purebred Clydesdale stallion. The above will be sold at a price that will astonish you. Don't let this opportunity pass you without taking advantage of it. Only reason for selling, am about to retire from farming. For particulars apply to N. C. Wilson, Marshall, Sask.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT LANDS—\$10 cash and \$10 per month buys a ten-acre tract. Prices from \$5.45 to \$31.80 per acre. No interest. Write for leaflet "It" with surveyor's report on each lot, together with maps and other literature. E. B. McDermid, Nelson, B. C.

WANTED—Mixed prairie farm in good cultivation in exchange for a private home or rooming house, half mile from city of New Westminster, on the banks of the Fraser River. Apply A. G. Marshall, South Westminster, B. C.

FOR SALE—Good second-hand, high-grade American piano, in splendid order, guaranteed. Price \$150.00. Terms: Cash payment and balance \$5.00 or more per month for six months then \$10.00 per month till paid. Hardy & Hunt Piano Co., Ltd., 715 First St. West, Calgary, first store north of Molson's bank

B. P. EDWARDS—South Salt Springs, B. C. Now is your time to buy Cockerels for next spring. Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Speckled Hamburgs; also a few early pullets.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHEPHERD PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

BROWN BROS., Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

J. MORRISON BEUCE—Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

K. McIVER, VIRDEN, MAN.—Shorthorns, a few two and three-year-old heifers for sale at a little over beef price. Three-year-olds in calf or calved. Write for particulars.

H. W. BEVAN, Duncans, Vancouver Island, B. C., breeds the best strains of registered Jerseys. Young stock for sale.

G. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. Breeder of Berkshire swine.

was very poor. The nag has fallen on evil days. Nobody is inclined to risk much money in the Hackney. Those who are deeply interested in the breed, and have many breeding mares, have to do their best to get out, but no new patrons are arising. The motor-car and the taxi-cab have spelled ruin to the Hackney. The former has driven away the fancy park horse, and the latter has annihilated the old-time hansom-cab horse. It is all very sad, and lovers of the horse regret the change, but it is impossible to put back the clock, so things must e'en be as they are. This week also has witnessed the great International Horse Show at London. It is to be continued until Thursday next, when the championship awards will be decided over all sections. So far, Scots-bred Hackneys have been winning a fair share of the prizes. Judge Moore, of New York, has taken many of the leading honors across the Atlantic. There was a fear that the function would be abandoned on account of the death of King Edward VII., but King George V. let it be understood that he had no wish to see the public disappointed, and so the show goes on as usual.

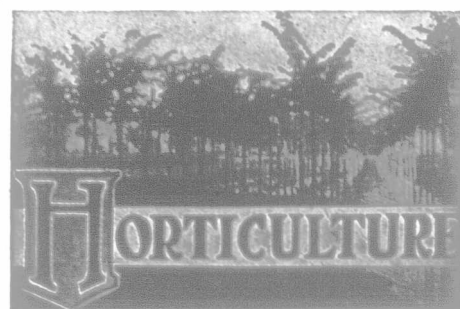
CLYDESDALE TRADE BRISK.

The shipment of Clydesdales continues. The trade is brisk, and now that the tide of emigration has somewhat slackened, there will likely be Clydesdale shipments every week. Many of the best buyers are here, or have gone, and speculators from this side are entering the field. This is not a commendable feature, and the writer would just as lief see the Canadians left to manage their own affairs. They will know best when the demand justifies shipments, and are more likely to be correct in this particular than shippers from this side who know little about the country and its needs. I hope all will do well, but I will not be sorry if some of the shippers who are "rushing" the markets should get their fingers burned.

SADLY ASTRAY.

I am pleased to learn to-day that the National Livestock Records Office has cancelled its recognition of what was called the "Imperial Hunter Studbook." This is well done. The surprising thing is that the department should even have made the mistake of recognizing such a book as a studbook in any proper sense of the term. The Ottawa folks should now complete their work, and set the matter of Braidlie Prince 12871, and Sir Henry 13200, right. They are very far wrong in this matter.

"SCOTLAND YET."



OKANAGAN FRUIT

It is estimated that over 500 carloads of fruit will this season be shipped from the districts surrounding the Okanagan Lake. From present indications there will be over 100 carloads of peaches grown for shipping. Summerland alone estimates to ship 25 carloads of peach fruit.

The cherry crop is the best in the history of the valley. The greater number of the fruit ranches last season sowed cover crops as root protection, and its beneficial results are fully demonstrated in the increased yield of the orchards that were so treated, and the estimated yield of the valley for this season. Fruitmen are gradually learning more regarding conditions that influence the crops, and it is almost safe to say that such precautions are being taken that will prevent the disaster which the severe weather wrought upon the orchards in many of the valleys of British Columbia a year ago. More land in the Okanagan is being brought under irrigation, and this summer is witnessing much increased plantation. Farmers in general are quite jubilant over the expectation of having a record bumper crop.

Do You Need More Blood

To Restore Health, Vigor and Energy—Then Turn to DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

Are the lips and gums pale? Does the inner side of the eyelids show lack of blood? Are you pale, weak and easily fatigued?

This is the test you should apply, and if blood is lacking in quantity or quality, you can be sure that Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food will be of greatest possible assistance to you.

While put up in pill form, this medicine is more like a food because it supplies to the system in concentrated form the very elements which go to create rich red invigorating blood.

A few weeks' use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food will do wonders for any person who is pale, weak and anaemic.

It is sometimes spoken of as particularly a woman's medicine, because so many women are subject to anaemia and general weakness arising from lack of rich, red blood.

With the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food vigor and energy are restored, the complexion improves, the form is rounded out. 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.

The magnificent steamers of this line are now in service, leaving Toronto at 3.00 p. m. daily except Sunday, and after July 1st daily for the St. Lawrence River trip, through the beautiful 1,000 Islands in connection with observation steamers "Shooting the Rapids" to Montreal, where direct connection is made for Quebec and the Saguenay River. For rates, folders, etc., apply to railway or steamship agents, or for illustrated booklet, "Niagara to the Sea." Send six cents postage to H. Foster Chaffee, A. G. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

FRUIT PACKING PRIZES

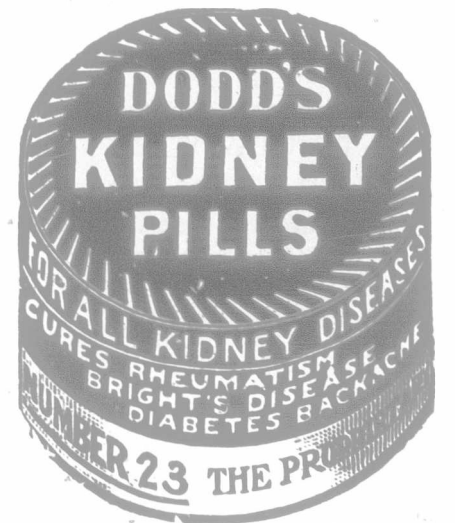
The department of agriculture for the province of British Columbia has decided to encourage good fruit-packing throughout the province. Last winter in many of the fruit districts packing schools were conducted, and at that time it was stated that the department would issue diplomas to those attaining a certain standard of proficiency. This proficiency will be estimated on the following basis.

1. At each packing school the instructor gives each student a grading based on proficiency acquired in packing.

2. Each student working as a packer is asked to notify this department of the name and address of the packing concern employing him. The employer will be asked to furnish a statement regarding the proficiency and speed of the student as a practical packer during the season.

3. Packing contest will be held at many of the agricultural fairs for packing school students. Packed fruit exhibited by them will be judged by an expert packer, and their proficiency in show-packing judged.

Fifteen, ten and five dollars will be given as first, second and third prizes. The conditions are: Each exhibit must consist of five boxes of apples; five or fewer varieties; five packs; all layers except face wrapped; box need not be nailed; fruit may be wiped; no layer papers.





VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

AUGUST 15th to 20th, 1910

Vancouver, British Columbia

\$30,000 IN PRIZES AND PREMIUMS

Specially low rates from all points on railways and boats.

Exhibits sent as freight on Canadian lines will be returned free.

Superb and unique attractions in Speeding Events and Dog Show; Spectacular "Fighting the Flames," Broncho Busting Competition, Wood Chopping Contest, Trotting and Pacing Events and Hunt Club Races.

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 1ST

Write for prize list and information to

JAS. ROY,

Manager and Secretary
Vancouver Exhibition Association.

Send your Remittance by
**Dominion Express
Money Orders**
and
Foreign Drafts

Payable everywhere

Rates for Money Orders

\$5.00 and under	3c
Over \$5.00 to \$10.00	6c
" \$10.00 to \$30.00	10c
" \$30.00 to \$50.00	15c

Money sent by
Telegraph and Cable

Issued in all Stations of the
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

SLOCAN PARK

The choicest Fruit Land in the

KOOTENAYS

New map now ready giving particulars of

IMPROVEMENTS

New prices and Terms

Many Lots all ready for the Spring work. Trees growing
Write for particulars to

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN
FRUIT CO., Ltd.**
NELSON B. C.



LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

Score as follows: Grading of fruit, 20 packing, 20; bulge, 20; height of ends, 20; firmness, 20. Total points, 100. Maximum points obtainable by pupils: Proficiency in packing school, 200; practical packing, 100; packed fruit, contest, 100; Total, 400. Packers scoring 300 points (or 75 per cent.) will be awarded diplomas by the department of agriculture.

It is believed that in setting such a high and useful standard of proficiency that the effort necessary will be well worth making. The increased demand for good packers in British Columbia in the immediate future will make such a certificate valuable. R. M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist, is looking after the planning of the contests.

APPLE THINNING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Not only throughout British Columbia, but apparently over most of the continent, apples are an extra heavy crop, and consequently prices are likely to rule low. Quotations from Hood River are as low as 75 cents per bushel-box, f.o.b. Hood River, and as these apples are always at the top of the tree for appearance and packing, it shows that orchardists will have to work for their profits. If then No. 1 apples bring only this price, there will be but little profit for No. 2 grade, so it behooves all orchardists to take every precaution to ensure that their produce will grade as No. 1.

Assuming that spraying, pruning and cultivating have been thoroughly and judiciously carried out one thing remains to be done, and that a most important one. I allude to the proper thinning of the fruit. This will not only ensure a large percentage of No. 1 fruit this year, but will prevent the trees exhausting themselves and consequently failing to produce a crop next season, when prices are sure to rule pretty high, simply because so many fruit growers will neglect this precaution.

The philosophy of proper fruit thinning is this:

It is not so much the production of a given weight of fruit that exhausts the trees, as it is the strain of producing a large number of seeds. By thinning we reduce the number of these seeds without reducing the weight of fruit produced, since those left will grow larger and be of better quality.

The best commercial size of apples, and consequently the best selling size, of fruit will go from about 96 to 128 apples to the measured bushel—the regulation box properly packed. If however, trees are allowed to ripen all they set in a season like the present the apples will be stunted by over-production and will be off-color, and many of them imperfect. Hence the importance of thinning.

The proper rule to follow in thinning apples is to do it in such a way that no two apples will touch each other when fully grown. This will leave on the tree all it should bear, and will expose each apple fully to the sunlight, and obviate many insect injuries which so frequently take place at the point of contact of two apples. In thinning, too, all imperfect and diseased specimens are removed, and these thinnings should not be thrown on the ground, but collected and destroyed by scalding or deep burying, to insure the destruction of whatever pests may be on them. If all orchardists followed this rule the market would never be glutted, and a good (but not excessive) crop of fruit would be secured annually, weather permitting, instead of biennially.

I am practicing what I preach, and am sacrificing much of my this year's crop. There is but little profit in it at present. However, I am working in the expectation that the trees will, owing to this treatment, give me a heavy crop next year when the many orchards which have over produced this season will be taking a rest, with the usual result of a short crop.

Too many so-called orchardists on our coast, really only make a side line of this branch of horticulture, and neglect it sadly, so that I feel sure my calculations will not be misplaced, for, even if they read this article, they will consider the work involved too much trouble.

B. C. W. J. L. HAMILTON.

WINDSOR BUTTER SALT



Trust the Farmer's Wife to get the right Salt for her Butter.

When she was a girl, her first lesson in Butter making was with Windsor Salt.

When she started housekeeping, of course she used Windsor Salt.

She knows—by years of experience—that Windsor Salt is best. And naturally, she won't use any other.

Are you using WINDSOR BUTTER SALT?

Amatite ROOFING

Needs No Painting

MOST ready ro fings require special painting and coating, and unless this is done regularly, you are sure to have leaks and trouble right along.

If you use Amatite, nothing of the sort is required. You will have real roof protection *without painting* of any kind.

Amatite is made to stay waterproof and give protection year after year, without any thought or care on your part.

First—Because it is waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch.



Second—Because it has a real Mineral Surface.

Amatite, owing to these features, is the most economical roofing made. Its first cost is low, and you are saved all future expense for repairs or paint because it will need neither.

If you haven't seen Amatite, write for a sample to-day. From it you will very quickly understand why it doesn't require painting; why it does not leak; and why it saves you money.

Address nearest office to-day.

The Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

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Consignment Auction Sale OF Registered Holstein Friesian Cattle

AT
Exhibition Grounds, Winnipeg, July 21 and 22, 1910
100 head choice bred males and females. The blood of the best families of the breed is contained in these animals. Catalogues on application to
W. M. GIBSON and HOMER SMITH, 159 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg
Auctioneers: Travers and Hartley



Brampton Jerseys

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

We are once more starting out on our fairs circuit, leaving for Calgary with over 40 head. We have a full line of cows, heifers and bulls, dairy and show animals in one.
See our exhibits at Calgary, Winnipeg and Regina.
We have butter-bred stock for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

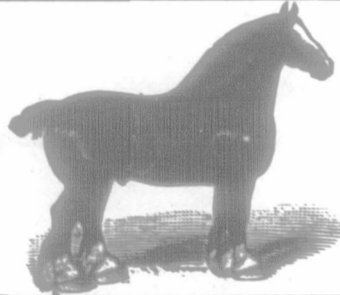
PURE BRED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE



12 November sows, when bred, \$25.00 each; 20 April pigs \$15.00 each. This stock is descended from the sow Snowflake first at Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1907, and from an excellent sow bred by D. C. Flatt. These prices are f. o. b. Neepawa. Can ship via C.N.R. or C.P.R. Write for further particulars.

S. BENSON

NEEPAWA, MAN.



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Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg
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Let Us Tell You All About RUBEROID

TRADE MARK REG.

Roofing

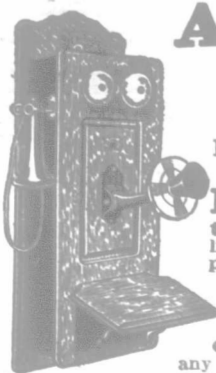
Everybody who lives in a house ought to know how to tell the difference between good and bad roofing. That is why we have printed two instructive books on roofing for distribution among house-owners.

These two books—"All About Roofing," and "The Ruberoid Album"—will be sent free for your name and address.

They tell about the various kinds of roofs; why some roofs last longer than others, and need less repairs, and what good roofing ought to cost.

Write for the books to-day

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
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Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire, and everything necessary.

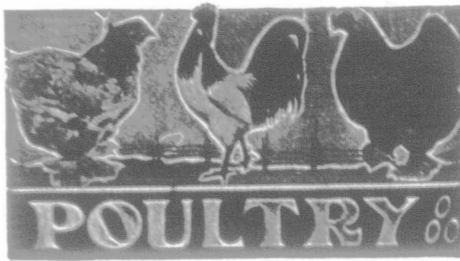
NO CHARGE for our experts' letters of advice, drawings, explanations, instructions, telling you in any language, non-technical, just how to build, own and operate your rural, town or long distance lines in a good but economical way and at a profit, thereby getting your own telephone free.

We are the largest, exclusive and the only bona-fide Independent Telephone and Switchboard makers in Canada or Great Britain.

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The Dominion Telephone Mfg Co., Ltd. Dept. Q, Waterford, Ont., Canada.



The Minnesota Experiment Station does not advocate the spending of money for an incubator unless one is prepared to devote enough time and study to the hatching of eggs to make it a profitable investment. If an incubator is used, it should be placed in a room specially prepared for it, where it can be the least disturbed by the changing temperature.

EGG CIRCLES IN CANADA

Following is a detailed report of the introduction of Egg Circles into Canada mention of which has been made in recent issues:

Heads of two great Canadian transportation companies, the C. P. R., and the Allan S. S. Co., visited Macdonald College, P. Q., recently, and looked over the ground to see whether it would be feasible to establish a 50,000-hen poultry plant to furnish dependable eggs for their dining-cars and steamships. They do not desire to go into the poultry business for its own sake, but they want to insure a large supply of eggs on which they can depend. Cost is quite a secondary consideration, if they can get the goods, but with all the twenty-five millions of dollars worth of eggs, more or less, marketed in Canada each year, the produce firm which supplies the Allan Steamship Line, confesses that it simply cannot get enough absolutely reliable, choice, fresh-laid eggs to meet this company's requirements. The firm who supply the Allan Company, have forty-five candlers working three hours overtime, receiving \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day apiece, grading eggs, and enough are dumped out of this warehouse each year to buy a township.

It is estimated that about 17 per cent. of the cost of the eggs entering commercial channels in Canada goes out as waste, a dead loss, assessed by the inexorable average of commerce upon the producers of good eggs.

All over America the system of indiscriminate buying of eggs has prevailed. This system must be changed, if we are to get the most out of the produce.

When taken in at the grocery store, the eggs, good, bad and indifferent—for the grocer takes many he knows are bad, for fear of losing a customer—are put in a back shed, perhaps, along with some onions, from which they absorb odors through their porous shells, and are left here maybe a week, exposed to a temperature of 100 degrees, which starts incubation in fertile eggs.

After the collector has received perhaps a cent a dozen, and 2 to 6 cents charge has been paid for transportation, the wholesaler candles the eggs, and takes out 2 to 4 dozen spoiled ones from each case.

Eggs have two values—an intrinsic value, and a relative value. Two cases of eggs of good quality may have the same intrinsic value, but the one may have a relative value for high-class trade 50 per cent. above the other, because the eggs are uniform in size and color, and attractively put up.

From three to six middlemen are taking toll of expenses and profits out of the eggs between the producer and the consumer in our larger cities, where, by the way, the net price of eggs in the smaller centers is largely regulated. It is roughly estimated that, of the twenty-five million dollars' worth of henfruit marketed in Canada last year, the producers got about fifteen millions, the other ten millions representing the cost of getting this produce to the consumer.

The poultry department of Macdonald College sold all its eggs two years ago last winter at a straight price of 50 cents a dozen, a year ago at 60 cents, while last winter they were all taken at 70 cents.

Dressed poultry, unbled, was sold last fall and early winter in Montreal,

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Stimulate the Sluggish Liver.

Clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous material from the system in Nature's easy manner, and prevent as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliouness, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, and all troubles arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

◆◆◆◆◆ Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes: "I suffered for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me."

Price 25 cents a vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of order by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners, Test Syphons, Sitters, Dilators, Etc. Received Only Award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis
Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 S. Clark St., Chicago

Lump Jaw

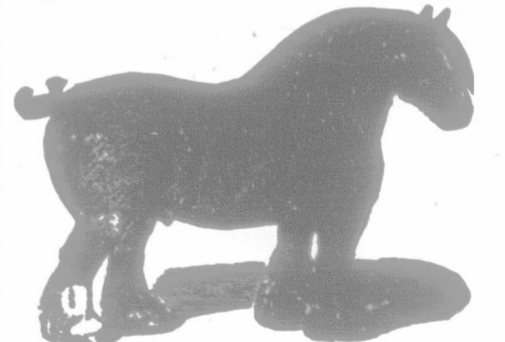
The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.
Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Oshkosh, Wis.
5 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

BRITISH HOME AND HEADQUARTERS FOR SHIRE HORSES

At the 1907, 1908 and 1909 LONDON SHOWS of the Shire Horse Society, ALL THE CHAMPIONS were Sired BY or trace back to FORSHAW'S SHIRE HORSES.

NOTICE.—DAN PATCH, CHAMPION Shire stallion at 1909 International Exposition, Chicago, also Champion at Illinois State Fair, and Iowa State Fair, 1909.

"CLEVELEY'S HAROLD," CHAMPION Shire Stallion at St. Joseph, M. O., Inter-State Fair, 1909. "Eskham Masterpiece," CHAMPION at the American Royal, Kansas City, 1909, ALL were PURCHASED FROM US.



Inspection and Correspondence invited Prices reasonable.
JAMES FORSHAW & SONS,
Carlton-on-Trent, Newark,
Nottinghamshire, England.
Telegrams: Forshaw, Sutton-on-Trent (2 words)
Station: Carlton-on-Trent, G. N. R. (Main Line)
(Station is on the Farm)

METALLIC CEILINGS

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fire-proof, absolutely.

Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house.

You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co.

MANUFACTURERS Limited

TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY: 797 Notre Dame Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Boo Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate or cause any kind of a remedy. Efficacy limited only by the amount used. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Efficacy limited only by the amount used. Efficacy limited only by the amount used.

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bursal Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mangled) 60 bottles) For Syovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays pain. Book free. W. F. YOUNG, P. B. F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

LYNANS Ltd., Montreal, Canada Agents. Also furnished by Martin Dale & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

SAVE THE HORSE SPAVIN CURE

Cure your horse of any Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Lameness with a \$1.00 bottle of **KENDALL'S Spavin Cure**—Used by thousands for 40 years. One man writes—Middle Hainesville, N. R., June 21, 1909 "I have used your Spavin Cure for 10 years and find it the greatest remedy on earth for man and beast." Sherman Jones.

No telling when your horse will lame itself. Get Kendall's today and keep it handy. Our book—"A Treatise On The Horse" tells how to cure all horse troubles. Free—at dealers or write us. 3c

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, N. Y.



Shiloh, O., March 1, 1910—I cured a ringbone with one bottle of "Save-the-Horse". C. D. HANSON, R. B. 3 Jackson, Mich., March 17, 1910—Please send C. D. and/or "Save-the-Horse" I wish to have a bottle on hand. It is the greatest medicine I ever used. A. D. GOUVER, Route 8, a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet & letters from business men & trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Blist, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. **DEVELOPER OF THE TROT CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horne St. Toronto, Ont and Binghamton, N. Y.**

through the Poultry Producers' Association, at 19 cents a pound for selects (comprising about 40 per cent., of the whole), 16 cents for No. 1 grade (comprising about 50 per cent.), and 14 cents a pound for No. 2 (comprising the remaining ten per cent.) A dealer who had refused to entertain an offer of the goods at this price, when he saw some of it exhibited at the Quebec Poultry and Pet Stock Winter Fair in Montreal, declared that if he had known that was the kind of stock offered him, it would not have been a question of price at all; it would have been a question of getting the stuff.

Gunn & Langlois, of Montreal, have been buying fat hens for the Montreal Hebrew trade at 14 cents a pound, in Peterborough and other points from farmers. A local buyer has been working in the same county, paying 11 cents a pound for the same kind of stock, selling to Gunn & Langlois at 14 cents, and pocketing the difference as his toll. At the same time, Macdonald College is selling similar stock for 18 cents a pound, and broilers at \$2.00 a pair.

The nearer the farm the eggs are candled the better. The time will soon come when farmers will be candling their own eggs.

The present system of marketing eggs is shamefully wasteful and unbusinesslike.

As soon as the poultry circle has a brand with an unimpeachable reputation, it can dictate its own prices.

These sensational, but well-authenticated statements, made by reputable men speaking from actual knowledge, are some of the cannon shots from a battery of argument which has aroused the people of Peterborough county, where the preliminary organization of five egg circles was accomplished last week. The movement is an outgrowth of the propaganda conducted by Prof. F. C. Elford, poultry manager of Macdonald College, Que., the Canadian apostle of co-operation as applied to poultry marketing, and father of that important organization known as the Poultry Producers' Association of Canada.

The formation of these local branch associations in Peterborough, the first important strictly co-operative egg or poultry circles in Canada, was due to the initiative and energy of a level-headed poultry enthusiast named John I. Brown, a native of Renfrew Co., Ont., who has recently become connected with the allied firms of Gunns' Limited, Toronto, and Gunn & Langlois, Montreal. Mr. Brown is a farmer's son who became interested in poultry, made a success of it, and has had considerable experience organizing the poultry industry on a somewhat different plan in the Ottawa valley. One of his special missions in his present position is to organize the egg-and-produce business on a satisfactory co-operative basis, to the end that his firm may be able to secure a supply of reliable, choice-quality eggs and other produce to meet the large and growing demands of their trade. They have no desire to "hog" the business, and do not bind the egg circles to deal with them only, but naturally and reasonably expect, by fair treatment, to secure and retain a good share of the patronage from the circles they are directly instrumental in organizing. It is hoped that other firms will help to promote the movement in other localities. Mr. Brown selected Peterborough county as a starting point, and enlisted the ready co-operation of the Ontario department of agriculture, through its local representative, H. C. Duff, B.S.A., stationed at Norwood, a town twenty miles east of Peterborough. They have had the very effective assistance of Prof. Elford, as well as H. B. Cowan, of Peterborough. By personal canvass and meetings, farmers in the vicinity of Peterborough have been interested and persuaded to organize. This they have done with considerable enthusiasm. The first of the five circles was started in the progressive dairying district of Central Smith, where, on the evening of Friday, June 3rd, a rally meeting was held, attended by editorial representatives of five leading agricultural papers of Canada, each of whom spoke briefly, following the organizers above mentioned, and a local man, T. D. Young, president of No. 3 circle. The meeting was presided over by J. A. McGregor, of Peterborough, president of Circle No. 1. The secretary of this circle is

McDonald's Yorkshires

A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls. **A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.**

Melrose Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale; five young stallions, from one to three years old.

GEO. BARKIN & SONS Oakner P.O., Man. On the G. T. P.

Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars, also prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

E. W. CASWELL, Star Farm OX 1283 Saskatoon, Phone 378 C. P. R. C. N. R., G. T. P.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM

Ormsvold, P. Que. Importation and breeding of High-Class Clydesdales a specialty.

Special importations will be made for breeders at minimum cost. My next importation will arrive about 1st June.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN

MIDDLETON'S

Pure-Bred Large Yorks and Tamworths

Stock of 300 to choose from. Prices from \$7.50 up. Inquiries given immediate attention.

H. A. MIDDLETON, BERGEN, MAN., or H. G. MIDDLETON, 164 Princess St., Winnipeg

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A car load of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show ring champion or range stallion.

JOHN CLARK, JR. Box 32, Glendon, Alta.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

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EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK

of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. L. G. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm

Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine

Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

Glencorse Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE

Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kol (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS \$40 TO \$60 EACH

2 Clydesdale Colts Cheap

Yorkshire Pigs \$8.00 each

Best strains of Breeding.

J. BOUSFIELD, Prop. MACGREGOR Man

HORSES

Shires and Percherons



In looking for stallions or mares, don't buy until you have seen what W. W. Hunter is offering, as he buys and sells every stallion himself.

Your first purchase at this establishment means another life-long satisfied customer. Some of the best stallions and mares that were imported to Canada are in the importation which arrived November 20, 1909. Address all correspondence to—

W. W. HUNTER
OLDS, ALBERTA

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of

Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys

We have landed three importations of Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian mares in July, and will endeavor to get young mares of quality and size in foal to some of the world's most famous sires. Write or come and see them.

We are importing a large number of Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian mares in July, and will endeavor to get young mares of quality and size in foal to some of the world's most famous sires. If this interests you, write now, and tell us what you want. Our prices lowest; terms most liberal, and guarantee genuine.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
Head Office and stables, WAWANESA, Manitoba

JAB. BROOKS, Manager. Vegreville, Alta.

Semi-Steel Fire-Pot—Not Gray Iron

A FIRE-POT of a furnace should be able to endure tremendous heat and to repel the attacks of sulphur fumes.

The material commonly used for a fire-pot is gray iron. The Sunshine fire-pot is Semi-Steel.

Now, avoiding technical terms, gray iron has what may be called "open" pores. Through these "open" pores the destructive sulphur fumes attack the iron and hasten disintegration.

On the other hand, Semi-Steel is a close-grained ma-

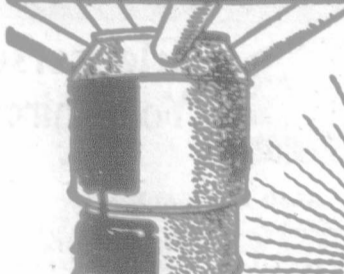
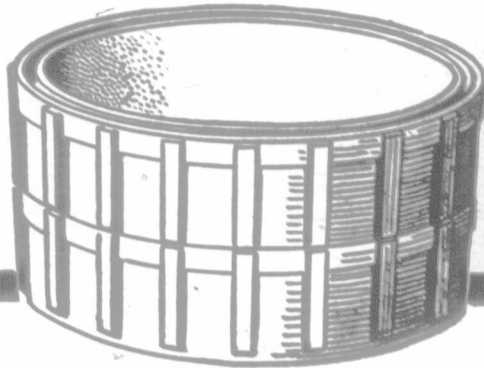
terial, with a smooth-as-glass surface which practically seals or "closes" up the pores. Semi-Steel easily repels the attacks of gas fumes and thus greatly prolongs the life of the fire-pot.

A Semi-Steel fire-pot weighs 30 per cent. heavier than the same size and pattern in gray iron. It is therefore better able to endure tremendous heat.

Semi-Steel is made by an exclusive McClary process. You can only get a Semi-Steel fire-pot with a McClary furnace. That is one strong reason why you should have

the Sunshine installed in your home. Our agent in your locality will tell you many other reasons. Ask him.

Remember, the Sunshine is guaranteed, by the largest makers of furnaces in British Empire, to heat your home to your entire satisfaction. 45



SUNSHINE FURNACE

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary.

THE IMPROVED ROOSE BRUSH CUTTER

A solid steel machine, easily worked with four horses. Takes the place of thirty men cutting by hand. Will clear from five acres a day up. Get the brush off your land. It is no good for any purpose and it's hard to sell brushy land.



WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO
McNAMARA & ROOSE
Manufacturers WETASKIWIN, ALTA.

NO NEED TO BE WEAK

Wear My Electric Belt Until I Cure You and Then Pay Me



You've doctored and doped till you are sick of it all. You would pay for anything that would give you back your old vim. You don't want to pay out any more money till you are sure. I will cure you first and you can pay me afterwards. Is that fair? Then get in line.

I know what I can do, because I've done it, and am doing it every day. I'm sure that Electricity is the life, and that I can restore it where it's lost. So if you need what I offer, and don't want to risk my price, wear my Belt free until you are cured, then you can pay me. And when you do pay me the cost is less than a short season of drugging, and how much more pleasant! You put my Belt on when you go to bed; you feel the soothing, exhilarating vigor flowing into your weak body, and while you sleep peacefully it fills you full of the fire of life. You wake up in the morning feeling like a giant.

Now, I can't cure everything. I don't claim to, and I won't take a case that I don't feel sure of, but all these troubles which come from an early waste of vitality, from dissipation of any kind, from decay of nerve power, or from any organic stomach, liver or kidney weakness, I can cure, and those are the cases I am willing to tackle and take the chances on. I am curing them every day.

All I ask is reasonable security for my Belt while you are wearing it.

Dear Sir.—Your Belt was received five weeks ago to-night. I am feeling better than I have for a long time. I did not know I was sick but thought hard work and my years were telling on me. I was tired all the time—worse in the morning than at night. I can now do a hard day's work and feel all right. You certainly have my thanks, and if I can recommend it to any one needing it, I will do so.—
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Wm. Scott. It is the intention to continue the work in Peterborough until the county is well organized, after which it is proposed to branch out elsewhere. While starting in a modest way with the egg business, it is expected to branch out later and take in the poultry, the cheese and the bacon business, and other lines of produce. The method of organization and proposed plan of operation are very simple, and it would appear that the scheme is not too ambitious to succeed.

ORGANIZATION, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The circles are organized as branches of the Poultry Producers' Association, with which they are loosely affiliated. Their constitutions differ in details from that of the parent organization, though essentially the same. Each circle comprehends a convenient neighborhood, in one case a cheese-factory section. Officers consist of a president, secretary, and a board of three directors. The membership fee is \$1.00 per annum, of which about 15 cents will be laid out directly for stamps. The circles, as now organized, are to have one general superintendent, to be appointed by the buyers, and his decision shall, in regard to the quality of the eggs delivered, be considered final. Anyone may become a member who is interested in the production of poultry products and will conform to the rules and regulations. Clause 7 we quote in full.

- (a) Only eggs gathered from regular nests may be delivered.
- (b) Eggs must be delivered at least twice a week, except in winter months, when they must be delivered at least once a week.
- (c) Eggs from found nests must not be delivered.
- (d) Real small eggs or oversized eggs may not be delivered.
- (e) Rough-shelled or ill-shaped eggs may not be delivered.
- (f) Stale eggs may not be delivered.
- (g) That all male birds be killed or removed from the flock as soon as the hatching season is over (June 1st).
- (h) That all eggs produced by said flock shall be sold through the circle. This applies for one year only.
- (i) That a member may deliver eggs from only his or her own flock.
- (j) Notwithstanding anything heretofore set forth, patrons may keep for their own use any eggs required, and must not sell any eggs through the circle that do not comply with these rules and regulations.
- (k) Eggs as gathered must be kept at an even temperature, as near to 60 degrees as possible, and be kept free from dampness and draft.
- (l) That any bad eggs in any way delivered and paid for will, upon return of same to producer, be accounted for if possible, and the loss made good to the buyer.

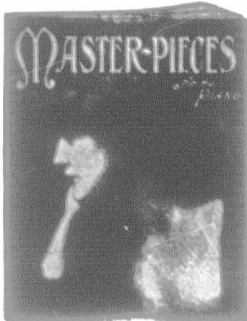
A central board is to be organized, consisting of two officers from each circle, provided for in the constitution. Mr. Duff will, in all probability, be secretary of this board. Every egg is to be stamped on its larger end with the number of the circle and the number of the member supplying it. If anything is found wrong with a single egg, the superintendent will hire a rig, if necessary, at the buyer's expense, and visit the producer from which it came, find out what was the matter, and return the egg, and receive a refund of its price. The idea is to keep everything absolutely straight, and educate the members in the production and marketing of first-class eggs. The collection of the eggs will be arranged by the Central Board, according to the most feasible plan. The one which appears most plausible is to have the eggs brought regularly to certain points, and have wagons call there for them. The wagon will start in some districts probably this week or next. The eggs will not be graded to color or size this year. That will probably come later. The eggs are to be paid for weekly, as soon as they reach the firm, with checks payable at par in Peterborough. Empty cases will be let off when full ones are gathered, and provision is made for collecting part of a case, as well as full ones. Mr. Brown has been cautious in promises as to price, but expects the firm will be able to do better than his promises. A premium of 2 cents a dozen is expected to be paid from the start over current market price.

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So many subscribers recently availed themselves of our music premiums that we decided to offer a new list—a list of which will be found below.

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Heilige Nacht, Die
Heimat, Suesse Heimat
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"Columbia Gem of the Ocean," Two-Step
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"Glory Hallelujah," Two-Step
"Home Sweet Home," Two-Step
"Hall Columbia," Two-Step
"Listen to the Mocking Birds," Schottische
"Love's Old Sweet Song," Waltz
"Marching Through Georgia," Two-Step
"My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean," Two-Step
"Nellie Was a Lady," Two-Step
"Old Dog Tray," Schottische
"Old Black Joe," Two-Step



FAMOUS AMERICAN SONGS

Contents:
"America," "The Battle Cry of Freedom," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Dixie Land," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "Glory Hallelujah," "Hall Columbia," "How Can I Bear to Leave Thee," "I wish I was in Dixie," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," "Maryland, My Maryland," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "Marching Through Georgia," "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," "The Red, White and Blue," "Soldiers' Farewell," "Star Spangled Banner," "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "Yankee Doodle."

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BE READY for fire, by all means. Provide every possible means for putting it out. Equip your house, your barn, all your buildings, with water-buckets, chemical extinguishers—hose and water pressure if possible. **But pay even more attention to fire-prevention!** Build, or remodel the buildings you have, in such a way that fire will have the least chance to harm them. **Lessen your fire risk—especially if you live in a frame house.**

The Average Frame House Is A Fire-Trap

Fire did \$56,000 damage in Canada every day of 1909! More than sixty per cent. of that great loss was on frame buildings! Naturally. For, even in the cities, with their up-to-date fire-fighting outfits, firemen count the ordinary frame house a "goner" once the flames get a real start. The frame-house on fire is tinder-box—its inmates are lucky to escape with their lives—even in the cities. How are you fixed today to fight fire in your dwelling?—in your barn?—in your wagon-shed? If fire started in your kitchen late tonight, would you and your folks get out alive?

If your barn caught, would your stock be saved? And, even if you were lucky and only the buildings suffered, would insurance repay you for your losses? You risk a very great deal if you live in a frame house; or if you have anything valuable in a frame barn. Yet you can do much to prevent fire. And you can, easily and cheaply, practically isolate every room in your house so perfectly that—if fire does start in any room—the fire can be confined to that room alone. Pedlarizing will do that, and more.

Pedlarizing Reduces Fire Risk Fully 80 Per Cent.

"Pedlarizing" is sheathing any building, inside and out, with Fireproof sheet Steel—in the several forms illustrated by the pictures here. For the roof, Oshawa Steel Shingles, guaranteed to make a good roof for 25 years or a new roof free. For the outer walls, Pedlar Steel Siding—surfaced to imitate brick, cut stone, dressed stone, etc. For the ceilings and sidewalls of the interior, Pedlar Art Steel—more than 2,000 beautifully embossed patterns. A balloon frame of cheap lumber, with the necessary trim, flooring, and some

furring, and these Pedlarizing materials, make a stancher, handsomer house than any frame building ever was; and make the building eighty per cent. less liable to fire damage than the usual type of brick building. Such a structure is practically fire-proof. There is nothing about it to burn except the furnishings, floors and doors. Yet such a building is most economical in first cost—and cheaper than even a brick building in final cost, because it will outlast one.

Fire-Prevention By Pedlarizing Costs But Little

Whether you are erecting a new house or barn, or you think of repairing an old one, you will do well to inquire well into this Pedlarizing proposition. Consult with us first, and then with your builder or architect. Hold no prejudice against sheet steel for interior finish because it is comparatively new; don't think there is anything cheap-looking about Pedlar Siding for outer walls; don't imagine wood-shingles are cheaper than Oshawa Steel Shingles. Let us tell you the reasons for your choosing this practical, most economical and most effective way to prevent fire and to minimize fire-damage to the lowest degree. Let us

make it plain to you that many of the so-called "fire-proof" buildings in the big cities are not so well-guarded against fire as a frame-skeleton plated with Pedlar steel in the way we have outlined here. Any fire-insurance agent will inform you on the difference in the rate as between a frame house and a Pedlarized house. You will then see that this one item alone saves a good slice of the cost of Pedlarizing. Yet such a construction as we have suggested above is actually cheaper by twenty per cent. than an ordinary frame building! Nor does it require experts to erect it. Consult us for full details. Write us to-day.

Pedlarizing Does Much MORE Than Fire-Proof

Protects against dampness Pedlarized buildings are wholly free from dampness. The inner walls will not "sweat," because there is a dead-air space between them and the Pedlar Siding of the outer walls.

And this same dead-air space, formed by the studding, makes a perfect barrier to dampness penetrating from the outside. Oshawa-shingled roofs are rain-tight, as well as fire-proof and lightning-proof; and they are so ventilated that, although water-tight (guaranteed for 25 years) they will not sweat on the under-side as common shingles must.

Keeps out the cold Cattle thrive better in Pedlarized barns. You save on feed, too, by Pedlarizing; for the stock do not have to eat so much for bodily warmth's sake. You see, Pedlarized buildings are easier to keep warm in winter. The sheer sheet steel that armors them against fire also helps bar out the cold. Pedlarizing makes houses wind-tight. In fuel saved alone you regain your outlay.

Shields from the heat And, in summer's blazing sun, you will find the interior of a Pedlarized building cooler than any brick house in your neighborhood. Roof, walls and ceilings of heavy sheet steel bar the entry of the heat. Cooler in summer; warmer in winter; dry at all seasons—this is what Pedlarizing does for houses, barns, any building.

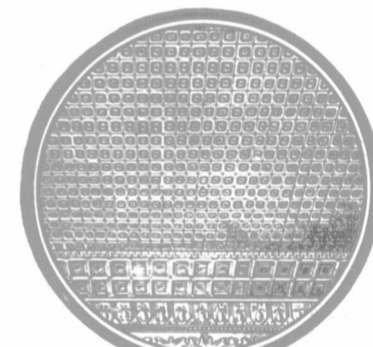
Makes houses sanitary And it does more. For Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side Walls, beautifully embossed in deep, richly-ornamental patterns, can be decorated in any color scheme you prefer; and yet these ceilings and walls, without a crevice or a seam to harbor dirt, dust, germs or vermin, can be washed as you would wash a pane of glass! If there has been disease in a Pedlarized room, the whole interior can be scrubbed with antiseptics and made really sanitary. Any room in a Pedlarized house can be kept clean with the least effort. Pedlarizing makes buildings healthful—as well as fireproof, damp-proof, warmer in winter, cooler in summer.



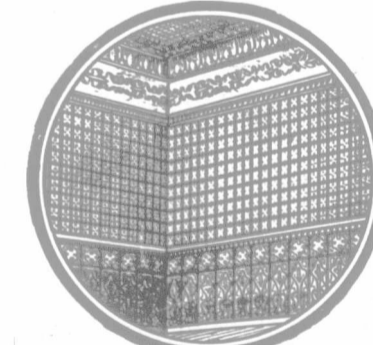
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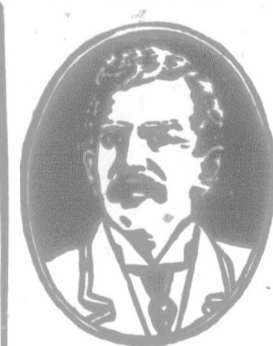
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Pedlar Art Steel Side Walls are sanitary. Washable. Beautiful to look at. Easily put on. Fireproof.



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